THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)
O. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
H. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1866. NO. 99.

ATTRACTIVE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY!

Per Year, (52 Issues).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

CITY ITEMS.

Immense Stock of Ladies' Furs.

The largest and most varied assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Furs ever offered in this city may now be found at the Extensive and Popular House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, consisting in part of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable German Fitch, Water Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Black and Brown Sables, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves, all of which will be sold at less prices than any other house in the city. Don't forget the place—Wm. Fleming's, 139 Wood street—Sign of the Large Gilt Hat.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co., 89 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

Young Ladies,

Who possess those feelings and sentiments which are the attendants upon culture, cannot fail to appreciate the importance of care of the Teeth. The ODONTO is what is needed for daily use in preserving and beautifying them.

Pittsburgh Female College

Will re-open Tuesday, January 9, 1866. Unsurpassed facilities in all the Ornamental Branches. Professor Henry Rohbock, Principal of Musical Department.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, highly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. Micolon has just patented a new alloy suitable for numerous articles, such as bells, hammers, anvils, and other non-cutting instruments. The alloy consists of iron, manganese and borax. The proportions given in the specifications are: 20 parts of iron turnings or tin scraps, 80 parts of spelter, 4 parts of manganese and 4 parts of borax. But it states that these proportions may be varied. If it is desired to augment the hardness of the alloy or increase parts of wollram (Franklinite) may be added. The iron and steel are melted together in a crucible, afterwards the manganese and borax, and the crucible is then filled with charcoal. It must be perfectly tapped, and the alloy cast in the mold of the boiler is suspended within a casing containing the fire chamber, and is exposed to the direct action of the products of combustion. There are two sets of tubes attached to the body of the boiler.

The loss of life in this country by steamboat accidents, the past year, was much greater than ever before, the number being estimated at 1,788, in 1865, and 1,981, in 1864.

Mr. Peter Haydon, of Pittsburgh, has patented an ingenious machine for cutting corks and bungs of cylindrical or conical form, and consists in the employment or use of a circular cutter or saw, in combination with a vise or rotating clamp attached to an adjustable bed.

An English paper says that a new highway locomotive engine. This engine is nominal 32 horse power, having two 12-inch cylinders, and is so contrived upon the bed-plate or frame, upon which also rests the boiler. The boiler-working pressure is 160 pounds per square inch, proved 250 pounds; the steering apparatus is attached to the front axle-tree, and the driver is the engineer and steersman. The machinery is entirely hidden from view. The distance from the ground to ash pan is two feet two inches. She carries a tender, with donkey pump attached, steam being taken from the boiler. She has also a large engine boiler; this pump throws 10,000 gallons of water per hour, fifty gallons per minute, capacities of 1,000 gallons of water. Water for twenty miles. The boiler is fitted with waste steam pipe, and the consumption of fuel in ash pan for damping the fire. The engine wheels are constructed upon a new principle, having chains to the rims of the wheels to prevent slipping in ascending deep declines, or in traversing over rough roads, the chains on the front wheels which may be protruded at pleasure, to act as a flange of a railway wheel, to prevent the engine from leaving the track or line to be pursued, or when it turns sharp curves, or stands upon sideling roads, these teeth are of considerable use.

The terms of the 83d section of the revenue law, the taxes upon manufactures and production to be paid within the first ten days of each month, and for failure the tax-payer is liable to a penalty of ten per centum on the amount of the tax. The Commissioner has decided that this penalty must be collected in all cases when a tax-payer has become liable thereto, as the collector has no discretion in this matter.

The largest marine steam cylinder ever cast was turned out successfully on Friday last, by John Roach & Son, at the Etna Iron Works in New York city. It is sixty inches in diameter, seven inches in thickness, and twelve feet bore, and is for the new steamer Bristol, building for Sound service. This triumph of American skill gives but another proof of the unrivaled facilities for the manipulation of iron in this country. We have already produced the largest cannon, the largest wheels, shafts, composition screw propellor, guns, and now the king of all steam cylinders. Did this cylinder exist in Europe, it would be placed in its centre, would accommodate about thirty people.

The Secretary of War and Lieutenant General Grant are daily in receipt of letters from volunteers, asking that they be discharged the service immediately, alleging that there remains no necessity for their further detention. These applications are so numerous as to be a source of annoyance to the parties addressed, frequently there is no answer, and the papers remain to encumber the files of the War Department. It is a well known fact that the Secretary of War has discharged as rapidly as possible, all soldiers who could be dispensed with, but many, on account of the exigencies of the service, have been retained. The War Department will spare no means to hasten the muster-out of the volunteers yet remaining; and when there shall be no further necessity for their services they will be mustered out.

The official trial of a new motive, turret, blowing and pumping engine, attached to the new light draught monitor "Oshoes," just built at the New York Continental Iron Works, has resulted in securing to the inventor an acknowledgement from the Government's representative that it is a perfect success. The Oshoes was contracted for by Hon. M. F. Merrit, of Connecticut, and built by T. F. Rowland, of Greenpoint, L. I. The motive engines were built by Hews & Phillips, of Newark, N. J. She has eleven engines in all, four for various purposes, which were built by Hews & Philips, two by Woodward, two by Andrews, and the rest by Chas. of Schenectady. The hull of the Oshoes is 225 feet in length, 40 feet beam and about 11 feet deep.

The Mayor of New York affirms in his recent message that the tax levy of that city for the year 1865 amounted to the enormous sum of $18,230,952, being nearly three per cent. on the assessed value of all the real and personal property of her citizens.

The cost of the celebrated Strong divorce at New York amounts to forty thousand dollars, while the incidental expenses of court, jury and time cannot be less than five thousand more.

The New York *Herald's* Mexican correspondent, under date of Vera Cruz, December 4th, writes that the Emperor and Empress reached Vera Cruz on the 26th of November on her return from her visit to Yucatan, which was pronounced to be very satisfactory. The Imperialists claim another victory over the Republicans, under Pedrio Dias on the 4th, near Puebla, which, in which the famous leader Tomas Saudes was killed. Maximilian had appointed Don Luis Arrago Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Don Manuel D. Cunha Reio Exclusive Superintendent of the Imperial Household, and Escoolie laborers. General Omintanlita and his private Secretary were assassinated on the 27th of November on one of the days by their own military escort with the object of plunder. The Republicans have taken possession of the town of Laposas in Lower California, and the commitment is made of the final prevalence of peace in the department. Marshal Bazaine and Admiral Eight hundred French troops, whose term of service had expired, were to leave Vera Cruz on the 12th. The Mexican officers sent to study in France was daily looked for. It is reported that Maximilian's Minister of Foreign Affairs recently stated that the only hope of the Imperial Government rests on the success of its loan in the London market. The University of Mexico has been suppressed, and a public museum of natural history of archeology has been established in its stead by Maximilian.

A letter from General Sully, dated Sioux City, to the Indian Bureau, states that persons just arrived from Fort Rice, on the Missouri river, report large bands of Indians gathered about the latter locality, apparently desirous to preserve a friendly feeling with the whites. The chiefs avowed that their tribes were to make immediate restitution of property stolen on recent expeditions, and agreed to deliver up certain Indians who were guilty of shedding blood on their recent thieving forays. A communication from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the District of New Mexico reports things in a most unfavorable light. The Indians are getting possession of that country, and are commencing on the outbreak, and that they have already begun to drive off small bands of cattle, and drive off cattle in broad day. The cause of this mischief is said to arise from the acts of bad faith on the part of the Government during the last two years. The military force has been decreased so much that the Indians no longer fear it. An instance is cited where eight thousand Navajo Indians are under the guard of four hundred soldiers, and the former soon got to show a disposition to turn the tables by becoming the captors.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the Pension Department of the year just expired: Number of applications admitted from invalid soldiers, 18,209; number of same rejected, 10,732; number of applications admitted from widows, mothers and orphans, 11,962; number of same rejected, 1,299; number of cases still waiting to be disposed of, 84,000, of which 21,961 are from invalids, and the balance from widows, mothers and orphans. During the last month of the year 31,979 letters and circulars relating to cases on file in the office were mailed to parties interested, or their attorneys.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says that the resignations of General Kirkpatrick, Minister to Chi; Col. Governor elect of Ohio and Lavius, public administrator of New York, has been accepted.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hermann.

Cattle Disease Still Spreading.

CHOLERA ON THE DECREASE IN PARIS.

Treaty of Commerce between England and Austria.

Funeral Ceremonies of the King of Belgium.

Inquiry into the Jamaica Massacre.

The Times on Secretary McCulloch's Report.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The steamship Hermann, from Southampton on the 29th of December, has arrived with three days later news from Europe.

The drain of gold from Paris and Alexandria continues, and there is still an almost total absence of arrivals.

Consols heavy at 87½@87¾. At the bank the discount demand is on a full scale, but in the stock exchange the supply of money remains rather abundant, short advances being offered at 1@1½ per cent.

Sixty thousand francs were taken from the banks on Monday.

The Kent and Great Britain are the only gold ship lines announced to have sailed from Melbourne, for England. The former has 68,984 ounces, and the latter 124,555 ounces. The Cornwallis is on her way from Sidney with 61,408 ounces, the total by these vessels being 335,500 ounces.

The Imperial Ottoman bank has issued the prospectus of the British six per cent. loan of 6,000,000, recently announced to have been negotiated in Paris at 66@68. United States five-twenties, 1862, improved one-sixty-eights.

The cattle disease is still spreading, and the number of animals slaughtered is now 10,000. Upwards of 5,000 are attacked every week.

There is an extraordinary rise in the price of coal in consequence of the continuance of the Italian blockade.

At the sitting of the Court at Cork, on Monday, Bryon Dillon and John Lynch were arraigned for treason and felony. The jury was sworn and the Attorney General stated the cause for the crown, after which Worner, the approver, was examined. He deposed that he had seen as many as five hundred persons at military drill, and the prisoners among them. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Dillon and Lynch.

Against L. Duggan, O'Donovan, John Casey, Jas. Mountaine and A. Nicholls.

There has been a slight increase in the number of deaths from cholera in Paris since the last returns, which were made up to the 11th inst.

On account of the cattle plague, the Mayor of Colchester has closed the market in that town for eight weeks.

The *Daily News* says a committee has been formed under the title of the "Jamaica Committee," in order to watch the progress of the official inquiry into the conduct of the Governor Government into the recent events in Jamaica, to bring about a searching Parliamentary inquiry into the causes of the recent disturbances in Jamaica, and provide Mrs. Gordon and others who may have unjustly suffered in Jamaica, with some pecuniary assistance to prosecute their several cases before the Commission.

ITALY.—It is reported that the articles of a treaty of commerce between England and Austria have now been fully drawn up, and will be signed immediately.

BELGIUM.—The funeral obsequies of the late King of Belgium took place on the 18th. King Leopold second succeeds to the throne. On the 20th the Belgian Parliament on the

The London *Morning Star* says the first Fenian prisoner put upon his trial at Cork, was Captain McCafferty, who had served in the Confederate army, and who was a subject of the United States. Another, Edward Duffy, of Stockton, a coal steamer from America, and was brought ashore in Queenstown. The prisoner is said to be also an alien, who, in his own country, could not commit the offense with which he was charged, and would not be tried by a jury so as to become guilty when he was arrested. The Judges held that this objection was fatal to the indictment, and the jury discharged, accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Times on Secretary McCulloch's report—a very able document. It is remarkable among similar official documents of the day, because, being confined to practical principles. We recognize in Mr. McCulloch a real financier, the strong point in Mr. McCulloch's scheme which must strike Englishmen most forcibly, is the confidence which he invites in the action of the executive. He asks for unlimited power in the way of funding the paper currency, and he asks that a surplus common to the advantage of the country increasing to forty millions, may be entrusted to the Government for the present. That such things should be asked for, is surprising, but if the representatives of the tax payers are found willing to grant it, they may be well astonished. Whatever may be the issue, the course of the Secretary, and the views concerning the current session of Congress, may be watched by us with advantage, as those who see in such things the coming events.

Sir J. Storks, the recently appointed Governor of Jamaica, arrived at that place on the 18th. The Jamaica Commissioners were to sail by the next steamer.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: Gen. Schofield has returned to Paris, after a visit of two days to London. He will remain only a week's leave of absence, and he purposes spending the winter in Paris. He seems much pleased with his first visit to England.

FROM HAYTI.

Bombardment of Cape Haytien—Rout of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Advices from Hayti to December 21, confirm the bombardment of Cape Haytien and rout of the rebels. The place was seriously damaged. All the foreigners in the town took refuge on American vessels of war. A number of prominent rebels were found in the house of the British Consul, and captured and shot.

Another earthquake shock was felt at Porto Rico, at midnight on the 10th. No serious damage.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

Maximilian Sends a Medal to the Empress Eugenie.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Mexican advices state that General Lerdo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a circular to the Imperial consuls, announcing the adhesion to the Imperial cause. The Emperor Maximilian had sent the Empress of the French a Mexican medal of merit, in recognition of her noble example in visiting the cholera hospitals in Paris. A religious ceremony was held at Guadaloupe Hidalgo on the 12th. Nearly 50,000 persons were present, mostly Indians.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Government Again Revolutionized.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Via Havana we have news of another revolution in San Domingo. General Cabral is now President of the Republic. Ex-President Cabral has accepted a military position under the Government, of which General Pedro Guillermo, who seems to have managed the whole affair, is the practical head. The revolution is peaceful.

Casualties on the Steamship Ottawa.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The steamship Ottawa, Captain Lewis, which arrived this night from London, experienced a succession of terrific gales throughout the passage. On the 29th the gale reached its height. A tremendous sea swept the decks fore and aft, washing over board Charles Pearson, Richard Williams Collins, quartermaster, and John Munday, ordinary seaman, and breaking the tyrsail, which struck Mr. Mitchell, first officer, severely on the shoulder, and injuring several others severely.

Union Nominations in Maine.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, January 4.—The following Union nominations were made this afternoon in the Republican caucus: For Secretary of State, Ephraim Flint, Jr., of Dover; Attorney General, John A. Peters, of Bangor; Treasurer, S. G. Hichborn, of Stockton; Land Agent, Isaac R. Clark, of Bangor; Adjutant General, John L. Hodsom of Bangor; all of them present incumbents.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, January 4.—The fire in Church street this afternoon destroyed the interior of building No. 41 of that street, corner of Broad street, fully stocked with turpentine, petroleum, kerosine and other oils, belonging to different parties. A colored man named Frank Lowis was shocking burned by the explosion of an oil store, occupied by the Newton Oil Company. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 3.—Mining stocks are weak. Gould & Curry, 89¼; Savage, 75½; Chollar Potosi, 155; Yellow Jacket, 43; Crown Point, 58; Imperial, 16; Legal Tender, 67½. Choice New York butter, 40c.

Fenian Convention of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., January 4.—The Ohio Fenian State Convention was held here on the 1st inst., and declared unanimously in favor of President Roberts and General Sweeny.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.—Yesterday morning the pardon of Frederick Faulkner, who was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer a short time ago, for the murder of Thomas Madden, and convicted of manslaughter, was received by Warden White. On Wednesday last Faulkner was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three months in the county jail, and as was generally supposed the commutation of his punishment to be granted as soon as sentence was pronounced. The reasons assigned for granting the pardon are: that the Hon. E. H. Stowe, the Judge who presided at the trial, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., the District Attorney, of the county, and others, reputable citizens, strongly recommended the pardon for the reason that, in the commission of said offense, he believed himself to be in the discharge of his duty; that his character hitherto has been irreproachable, and that for four years he served with great and fidelity in the military service of the United States."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Revenue Commissioner's Report.

Eulogist of Abraham Lincoln not yet Selected.

Soldiers Petitioning for their Discharge from Service.

Proposition to Assume the Loyal States War Debt.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, Indorses the President's Views on Reconstruction.

Serious Charge against a Major General.

Important Land Grant to Missouri.

Conscientious Rebel Clergyman

Large Receipts of Internal Revenue.

Diplomatic Correspondence on Mexican Affairs.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1866.

The Tax Commissioners.

Now in New York engaged upon their report, will not be ready for presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury, to submit their report to him for two weeks yet. The Secretary will have it under advisement for at least two weeks. It will not be submitted to Congress, therefore, before the first of February.

Eulogist of Abraham Lincoln.

The committee appointed to secure a proper person to pronounce the eulogy on the life and character of the late President Lincoln have thus far been unable to secure any one. Both Stanton and Holt have declined. Neither of them have assigned any reason therefor, further than they have had no time to attend to it.

Soldiers Petitioning for Discharges.

Applications are pouring in upon the Secretary of War and General Grant from volunteer soldiers, asking to be discharged the service, alleging that there is no necessity for their services and they are anxious to retire to civil pursuits. It is the settled policy of the department to abridge the military force throughout the country as rapidly as possible, and to as small a compass as the exigencies of the service will permit.

The War Debt.

One of the first things to be done in Congress next week is to take up the question of assumption of the loyal State war debt. There is a very strong feeling among Congressmen in favor of such a course.

Late Indian Outrages.

A copy of a letter from Gen. Pope to General Sully, dated at Sioux City, December 9th, 1865, received by Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau, states that a trader at Fort Rice reported that a party of Indians, numbering about a hundred, attacked a train of Fort Rice reports, and killed two Frenchmen and a negro assemblage of ladies, who happened to be here on visits to their liege lords, now engaged in developing this country. Among the guests could be found representatives from almost every State. Although five miles from the river, and it has no right to get to civilization, our bill of fare would do credit to a more enlightened locality. It would be unnecessary to quote the various kinds of game, here which made our wood-bound hall resound. We felt like adopting the poet's view of Christmas:

"So now has come our joyful feast,
Let every man be jolly,
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every Post with holly.
Without let sorrow then be seen,
Well bury it in a Christmas pie,
And feed the poor beggars."

The weather has been very hard upon our operations in this locality; nearly every well has had two days' suspension of work, owing to pipes bursting, rock shafts breaking, pipes freezing, are a few of the accidents. The great Post well which has not ceased since the 21st of July, for a single day, burst a boiler last week. The driver well also burst. The boiler of the Horseneck Company's wells broke rock shafts. The Holliday well broke pump rods. The Bull Creek well broke shaft. The Hyde well was stripped tubing. Rawson Farm Company's No. 7, 9 and 10 had broken pipes. The Farmers' Company's No. 2, the Grant well, the Holliday, the Herbst, and Arnold's wells will commence pumping, as a cold spell of weather has thawed out pipes, &c. It will take many thousand dollars to repair the damages of the "cold snap." A machinist in Mantua has had a harvest from us, He invariably charged us about three hundred per cent. higher for his work than would have been charged for *good* work in Pittsburgh.

Preparations are making for the sinking of a large number of wells here. You may expect before long to hear of some big strikes in this locality. Messrs. Heath, Hanna & Munsdorf are preparing to sink one or more wells on Cow Creek. It is to be hoped that these Pittsburgh gentlemen may have a big strike to record soon. They have the best farm on the creek. Our neighbors on White Oak have rather quitted the market with their oil. It is a fine lubricating oil, 28° gravity, and must eventually be brought largely into use, but like all new commodities it takes time to introduce it. We have not struck gold here as yet, still we have fine beds of pyrites of iron, and we think as much gold as in the Dunkard regions.

OILY FODRIDA.

P. S.—Owing to high water it was impossible to get to the river with my letter. Since writing the above the Herbst well has been cleaned out of its mishaps, and is pumping as well as ever. The well is seed bagged upon a new principle, having two seed bags and two pump chambers. So far the pump works well, giving a very large yield of oil. The Blair Company have made a fine strike in their well adjoining the "Old Gillihan." The Rhoades well, which has been idle for some time, is now pumping eight barrels a day. The Bull Creek Oil Company own half this well. Hoping soon to get sight of a COMMERCIAL, which the high water has kept us from getting, we will bid you good night.

O. P.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, WARREN CO., PA., January 1.

Having just completed a tour of inspection in the oil regions of Venango and Warren counties, perhaps a few lines may interest some of your numerous readers. The oil regions embraces a much more extensive range of country than most persons suppose. I found several paying wells in Crawford county, and from Parker's Landing, on the Allegheny, in the upper end of Crawford county—a distance of sixty or seventy miles—one is never out of the sight of derricks I rode on horseback from Parker's Landing to this place, and of course had an excellent opportunity of observing the country, and noting the developments everywhere pushed forward. From what I saw and heard, I should judge that the days of wild speculation are over, and that the time has come when energy, perseverance and capital will bring a legitimate and ample reward.

The "oil business" has been, and is now, a kind of scape-goat for almost every man who fails in business, as well as for every defaulter and absconding scamp in the country. If a man fails, his misfortune is falsely imputed to "oil speculations." It turns away, and fails to pay his creditors, it is put down to the credit of the oil business. Now, this is all wrong, because it is the only legitimate business pursued in an honest and legitimate manner, it pays better than anything else in which a man can engage. I found hundreds of honest, quiet, hard-working men, who are silently amassing fortunes. They are not the men to write, nor are getting up mammoth stock companies, but they are patiently sinking wells, making good strikes, selling the product of their wells, and putting the money into their pockets.

The attention of oil men seems to be taking two directions. One is to that part of Venango county below the flourishing town of Franklin. The other point of attraction is Warren county, and the country lying around Tidioute. Six miles below Tidioute, on the river, there are several paying wells. The Indian Oil Well, now pumping, is said to yield 25 bbls per day and the well on the Miller farm, just opposite, flows sixty barrels. The oil of this locality is said to be of a very fine quality, being exceedingly pure, and of about forty-two degrees gravity. I saw, immediately in the neighborhood of these wells, a number of derricks ready for tests from fifteen hundred or two thousand feet, also a number of tanks, and the frame of a seven hundred feet in depth. Judging from what I saw here I should think this a good chance for a prospecting company to put in some good management is used. One great advantage this locality can boast of is that the Oil Creek and Cherry Run road passes through it, so that the oil is near to transportation. It costs nothing comparatively to put the oil into market. It can be run out of the wells into boats and floated to Pittsburgh during the high stages of water. The farm is worth two dollars per barrel more than Pithole property on account of its nearness. The third sand rock, so much talked of, must be at Franklin, nearly one thousand feet under the surface. The common impression is that it is buried in the neighborhood of Franklin will not pay—that there is no oil there. Now, I was told by reliable and unbelieving men, that there is oil in the neighborhood of Franklin one well in every ten which has been bored to the depth of five hundred feet,—and to take the whole of the oil region through, there are but few wells which have been bored to the depth of 500 feet.

The most promising field which I have seen for the formation of companies is that of Tidioute. The famous region of Dennis Run is at this place. The wells on Dennis Run all strike oil in the third sand. Every one predicts a good, if not a splendid yield. Every well on the run, which has been put down to the proper depth, has struck oil in paying quantities. The wells on this land are producing from thirty to sixty barrels per day. The farm on which I visited are near the bank of the Allegheny, thus making transportation easy and cheap. The pipe line from the farm to the river is under contract, and will be completed by the first of May next. There are three hundred leases on this farm, between the river and Dennis Run, and that portion of the road will be completed and the pipe laid before the 1st of May. I could find here a few Pittsburghers quietly operating and laying the foundation for a large future business. They are not making much noise about it, but are simply securing leases in the right localities, and putting down wells. I believe that he will not exert every influence to bring the country safely through these trials, and that he will not be willing to call on Congress to effect the same result, not to believe that the people will reconfide in him as their President to the same end. The mean-time, all persons present at any capture of vessels by him, are requested to report the fact, with their names and address, to John A. Bolles, Naval Judge Advocate General, Washington.

Senator Trumbull, just previously to the holidays, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, which he has since divided into two, and will submit them to the Senate to-morrow. One of them is to enlarge the power of the President's Bureau, and the other to protect all persons in the exercise of their civil rights and to aid and furnish means for their vindication. The first provides that in insurrectionary districts, where by State law or custom, any of the civil rights belonging to white persons are denied to negroes or mulattoes, or when they are subject to different punishment than is prescribed for whites, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall, so long as such discrimination continues, have jurisdiction of all cases affecting such negroes or mulattoes, and may institute proceedings for the trial and imprisonment, through the Courts of the Freedmen's Bureau, any person who shall subject a negro or mulatto, in consequence of his race or color, to any other or different punishment than is prescribed for white persons, or shall deny him any civil rights which belong to the white man, the judicial power exercised by the President's Bureau to cease whenever the States where it is exercised are freely restored in all their constitutional relations to the Union.

The other bill is of a permanent character, and applies to the people of the United States. It declares that the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to former slavery, shall have the right to prosecute and maintain contracts, to sue, give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and none other, any law, statute, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. The other provisions of the bill make it a criminal offense for any person, under color of law or custom, to deprive another of his equal civil rights and immunities; give the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction of the offenses committed against the provisions of the act; make it the duty of the judicial authorities of the United States, aided, if necessary, by the military forces, to execute the laws, and provide all the machinery for making the bill effective. Nearly all the provisions of the old fugitive slave act are incorporated in this bill, and the statute originally devised to keep men in slavery is now reversed to preserve their freedom. The same penalties once imposed for aiding to escape to freedom, are now to be imposed for trying to keep them in slavery.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler and Harvey M. Watterson have reached Wilmington, N. C. It has heretofore been stated that their business is to examine into the alleged cotton frauds in the South.

The very latest *on dit* is that Mr. Seward requested the commander of the De Soto to go directly to St. Thomas, where Santa Anna is now residing in exile, and that after having enjoyed a conference with him, the Secretary of State will have his vessel's course directed toward Vera Cruz.

Perhaps who knows—Maximilian will accidentally be at Vera Cruz when Mr. Seward arrives there, to meet his Empress, who has been absent on a journey, and is expected to land at that port on her return. Should this interview accidentally take place, and should the Secretary of State and the Emperor cordially agree upon a programme, by which the French troops will be sent home and the Mexican Empire recognized by the United States, Mr. Seward will return crowned with the laurels of diplomatic triumph. Stranger things have happened.

MEXICO.

The Inhuman Decrees of Maximilian.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—There has just been issued from the Public Printing Bureau the message of the President heretofore transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution asking for information on the subject of a decree of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, on the third of December last. A copy of this decree has already been published, and Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister, has also called the attention of Secretary Seward to it and other papers, in October last, says: In the usurper's proclamation of the same date will be found a decree regarding as of the numbers and character of the party to which it refers, which, excessively tyrannical, he condemns to death every armed man who is not a French soldier or a traitor, and every one who will proffer intermediate which may aid the defenders of their country, and sanctions several penalties for the mere act of concealing a would be recruit. The alarming news; and it has been carried out by the Executive Directory, which holds a monopoly of arms, and sending to the scaffold the captive patriots called guerrillas, and even military officers who have the audacity to claim the legal number of suffrage in each State, and to defend their sovereignty as the States, of President, Vice President and representatives to the Congress of the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Valedictory Address of Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, January 4.—Governor Andrew to-day delivered a lengthy valedictory address to the two branches of the Legislature. In it he adventures the opinion that the Government of the United States ought to require the people of those States lately in rebellion to reform their Constitutions, by first guaranteeing to the people of color, now the wards of the nation, their civil rights as persons, and next an equality with the white population, by amendments irrespective of color to the right of suffrage, according to the certain laws of universal application, and not by rules merely arbitrary, capricious and exclusive. Such qualifying the guarantees of secession; fourth, disarming the leaders of the late conspiracy, by the process of amendment or the United States Constitution by their Legislatures.

The Governor continued, he would have all these questions, save the fifth, the disposition of which is regulated by the Federal Constitution, put to them by the vote of the people themselves. On the subject of amnesty, he said when the late rebellious States have complied with the terms amnesty substantially universal shall be proclaimed, the leading minds of the South will be, by reason of their superior ability and rules, bad been for the white disfranchised, will remain like ignorance and their sway. The capacity for leadership is a gift, not a device. Those whose courage does and will entitle them to lead, as they have done, and those who were in slain and there stopped by their own consent, of participation in the late disorganization, may not be slow to question the validity of the great public transactions enacted during their civil and political reorganization. They will not what can they do, and what can come of their discontent, I answer that while I do not know what they may do, nor what may come of it, neither do I know what they may not attempt, nor what they may not accomplish, only I know that we ought to demand and to secure the co-operation of the strongest and ablest minds and the largest numbers of opinions in the South. If we cannot gain their support of the just measures needful for the work of safe reorganization, reorganization will be full of danger; and with regard to negro suffrage, the address says, while I do not see why we may not demand the suffrage for colored men in season for their vote in the business of reorganization? My mind is not satisfied that the colored men are in favor of these measures which the Union needs to have adopted, but it would be safer to reorganize those States by the colored vote. If the popular vote of the white race is not to be had but in favor of the gangs, such as required, then I am in favor of holding up just where we are. I am not in favor of the surrender of the present rights of the Union to a struggle between a faith announced by the freedmen on one hand, against a majority of the white race on the other. I regard not consent, having rescued those States by arms from secession and rebellion, to turn them over to anarchy and chaos. I have, no doubt, my doubts, whatever of one thing I am clear, and that is, no doubt, whatever of one thing I am clear, and that is, no doubt, whatever of one thing I am clear, and that is, no doubt

...ESDAY, J...

...CORRESPOND...

...Communications on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Every...ingly whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and resources of Southwestern Pa. in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are always in order. Letters, articles, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE TRUE TEST OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

In the South hitherto, the leaders, not the people, have been heard from. At least this has been the case down to the election which has just taken place in North Carolina on the new Constitution, rather on the particular point whether the ordinance of secession should be declared null and void, and whether slavery should be forever abolished in the State. The voice of the people of that State is to be interpreted as being as emphatic on the general question of restoration and Unionism as a vital idea, as on the particular points submitted. The response is, on the question of secession, ayes 19,770, noes 1,840; on the question of slavery, ayes 18,527, noes 3,696. Had the vote been more unanimous there would be room for doubting its genuineness; as it is, it furnishes just the evidence for which the country waited as to what is the real sentiment of the people. We here find the proof to be that, what the convention—mainly the leaders—hesitated about, the people, on the very first opportunity, affirmed almost unanimously.

We do not hesitate to express the belief, that what is true of North Carolina is equally true of most of the other Southern States, and we cannot help regretting that an opportunity was not afforded the people of all the States to declare themselves as have the people of North Carolina. The delay which has taken place in recording this expression in that State has no doubt secured a greater degree of unanimity than would have been found to exist at an earlier day. Time is doing its work.

STRANGE INFATUATION.

It is reported from Washington that certain Western members, representing constituents who are using corn for fuel, have expressed a determination to oppose any alterations in the tariff likely to secure home industry against foreign competition. This is the kind of wisdom that would lead a man whose house was on fire to refuse to permit the use of water to save it. The free-trader stands ready with the specious and false theory of buying abroad and paying for it with our surplus products of the soil. Now *are* we not buying abroad, but *do* we pay with our surplus products? The answer is found in the astounding fact, that *while the corn of the West is being burnt as fuel, we are importing foreign goods and wares at the rate of six millions a month!*

With these facts staring him in the face, the Representative in Congress who persists in opposing protection to American industry and capital, whereby a market for all we can raise would be created, is a monument of stupidity, or worse.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Institutions designed to educate young men for business are established and have attained a high condition of excellence in our city. Many persons have been fitted in them for entering on various kinds of business. Merchants, mechanics, engineers, clerks have here acquired the knowledge and the formulas necessary for the transaction of business in their several spheres.

But there is other business for which no adequate educational facilities are enjoyed. We therefore need other business schools or colleges, where the mechanic, the artisan, the worker in iron, glass or wood may receive the kind of instruction that is adapted to his trade and business. We do not mean establishments for the training of amateur artisans, but practical institutions where by instruction, by reading, by familiarity with the best samples of work in their respective arts and trades, young men actually engaged in learning the business may be stimulated and guided in endeavors to excel in it. In the ordinary process of learning a business, the routine of a shop and the example of older workmen constitute the entire means of instruction. To work as well as the boss is the highest aspiration. Thus mediocrity of skill is perpetuated in more trades than one, and progress in manufactures and arts is slow and uncertain.

Had we, for the use of young men, a school where along with instruction they might see the best specimens of art and manufacture, where conversation with each other would awaken a wholesome emulation, where taste might be cultivated, where invention and skill might be stimulated, we should undoubtedly see a great and speedy improvement in the arts and the artisans of the city. A few hours that could be spared each week from active labor in the shops and mills, would, under the leading of competent teachers and lecturers, be of vast benefit to the young workmen individually, and would promote the manufacturing interests and reputation of the place. The business colleges which we have, have risen to their present high position from very humble beginnings. In the new department of business schools which we have referred to, the difficulties of the outset could not be greater, and the assurance and value of successful progress would not be less.

We said yesterday that it would be difficult to determine who are "radical" and who are "conservative," so various and yet so happily united is the party in power in support of the ideas, Unionism and Liberty, which are the foundation of President JOHNSON's policy. Here is a case in point: The "*Nation*," a weekly of rather aristocratic pretensions in journalism, was started to give effective support to what are commonly called "radical notions." Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, we believe, is a "radical," and yet the "*Nation*" takes him down after the following fashion:

> What makes Mr. Sumner's attitude all the more inexcusable is the variety and multiplicity of the ways in which Mr. Johnson's views on reconstruction may be accounted for without impeaching his honesty. He may, for instance, be as sanguine as Mr. Sumner is desponding. He may have a vast quantity of information regarding Southern temper which Mr. Sumner does not possess, and it may be of a...ssified character. Or, to...let us add, he may have much less skill in sifting it. In short, there are a score of ways of accounting for the late message without accusing the writer of dishonesty, and it seems to us that a very ordinary estimate of the force of language, and of the duty of one to the personal character even of the enemies, ought to be sufficient to save far humbler people than Mr. Johnson from being charged with deceit, even by persons as high placed as Mr. Sumner.

Had the above been uttered by a "conservative," it would at once have been cited as evidence that the President intended to smash things!

THE Richmond *Republic* says:

> At the beginning of the late contest, there was one statesman in the South, now in his grave, who stood alone in the Confederacy, and we may almost say the continent, in his opinion of the probability of English intervention. This was the late John B. Floyd. He maintained, with distinctness and emphasis, that it was not merely the disruption of the Union that England sought, but the mutual ruin of the two belligerents, in order that she might relieve herself of the commercial rivalry of the one and be independent of the notion of the other; and, spoiling the world to look to herself for not only the manufacture but the production of her own staples. That is true, but Floyd is still the best (Southern cotton out of the way) they could get.

This sounds very well for Mr. FLOYD. But we cannot forget that he was one of the worst of the conspirators who struck at the heart of the Republic and by every means at their command assisted England to consummate her purpose. It was right here in Pittsburgh that was first seen his overt treason, in the order to ship to New Orleans the guns that were to be turned against the Government. We have no special love for England on account of the part she took in the war, but it was bright when compared with the blackness of FLOYD's treason.

STIMULATING PUBLIC SPIRIT.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, the new Mayor of Philadelphia, in his inaugural message addresses some hearty words to the people of that city, well calculated to stimulate public spirit in support of local improvements and new enterprises. He says plainly, that while Philadelphia hesitates other cities are boldly clutching what legitimately belongs to her. He declares that there has been "a deficiency in combined and concentrated effort," and that "sufficient use of the natural superiorities of Philadelphia" has not been made, and that if she would not fall far behind in the race, there must be a revival of public spirit.

These admonitions no doubt are timely and just. In some measure they might be ...ate the public ...gh so much needs, ...nd pressing need of our ... have flattered ourselves that we have at times perceived an improvement in this particular, that our citizens were showing symptoms of becoming awake to the great results that only await an effort from them. In spite of herself, Pittsburgh is great even now. It would be difficult to point out another city so favored. The Mayor of Philadelphia speaks of her "natural superiorities;" but wherein do they compare with those of which Pittsburgh can boast? It is a habit, we know, in all cities to assert their "superiorities;" but what city has so many solid and lasting ones as Pittsburgh? There is but one thing lacking—PUBLIC SPIRIT. We want that element that *makes things go*, and does not wait to be drawn along in spite of everything. That Pittsburgh has enterprise, it would be folly to deny. And so has Philadelphia, and yet the words of Mayor MCMICHAEL are timely for that as they would be if addressed to this city. He wants Philadelphia to burst the bonds that hold her back,—and it is precisely this that Pittsburgh must do. The leaven of an expansive, irrepressible Public Spirit is what is wanted.

PARTITION OF MEXICO.

The New York *Herald* interprets the visit of Mr. SEWARD to the tropics to mean the partition of Mexico, the United States to take a part and MAXIMILIAN a part; and that paper finds support for this view in the message of GOV. ANDERSON, of Ohio. There has been a rumor for some time of such a design, but unless it is supported by something better than the suspicions and speculations indulged in by the *Herald*, it will not be credited. GOV. ANDERSON's wish to have the Ohio troops brought home from the Rio Grande, certainly does not prove it; his repudiation of the Monroe doctrine as bosh and humbug does not bring much probability to the rumor concerning Mr. SEWARD's visit; his assertion that the Spanish-American republics have proved a nuisance to the continent, if it amounts to anything, is in favor of the absorption of the whole, not a part, of Mexico by the United States. The *Herald*'s concoction has not the average share of probability.

THE OPINIONS OF THE GOVERNORS.

Within the past week the Governors of some of the most influential Northern States have spoken, and we believe unitedly in support of the President. The great State of Ohio, through GOV. ANDERSON, sends him word of hearty cheer, while New York, though perhaps somewhat less emphatic in his support, has no word of encouragement for the President's critics and opposers. We do not doubt that when Governor CURTIN returns and transmits his message, the potential voice of Pennsylvania will be raised in harmony with that of other States in support of the President.

Thus the States which stood shoulder to shoulder in prosecuting the war through to the end, are found equally harmonious in support of the Government in its policy of peace and restoration. There is great significance in these utterances by the loyal Governors, and Congress should listen to them, as reflecting the will of the people and as instructing the representatives in their duty.

THE SOUTHERN TEMPER.

We have given considerable attention of late to the utterances of leading Southern journals as well as men, and we have been impressed with the marked change in their tone. We have called to mind that which at first greeted us, the defiant, unsubdued rebellious spirit which so many took special pains to make known. Occasionally there is a breaking out of this sort, but it is not more frequent than ought to be expected. The most wonderful thing is that the change should have been so rapid. From present appearances, so far as restoration is concerned, if Congress would take a recess for three months, the hard spots which perplex some members would disappear, and the way would be clear. The following from the Richmond *Republic* expresses about the average of Southern representative sentiment as it reaches us:

> We therefore see no reason for the melancholy forebodings which are still indulged by those despondent temperaments which seem to take a positive delight in magnifying evil. We have seen how all the gloomy apprehensions of the past have been dissipated; how the mountains that loomed up in the distance have turned into molehills as we advanced; how the tempest of sectional passion has slowly subsided, until now the sober reason of the people is steadily acquiring its ancient ascendency; how, in fine, that period which was looked forward to as the lowest deep of our political miseries, has been the only interval of repose and safety that we have enjoyed for years. Let the experience of the past inspire us to have hope and confidence in the future; to devote ourselves to the duties of restoration and quelling strife; to the determination to repair our fallen fortunes; to make the improvement of our condition the great object and subject of our thoughts, instead of profitless political speculations.

We are entering upon a new year, and have already entered upon a new era. Let us cease to think of the past, and fix our regards upon the future. The peculiar institution, which we had all thought indispensible to the stability and happiness of society was but a "barren fig tree. It has gone, but the soil which it bordered can produce richer and more profitable fruits. We have no more concern with it now than the fossil remains of the antediluvian world. The skeletons of animals which are said to be imbedded in the different layers of primeval strata could be as soon inspired with new life as the slave institution which has passed away. If there has been a dissolution of an old system, there has been a creation of a new; out of the convulsions of the past there has come forth a new creation. Let us plow the virgin earth, let us sow and plant, let us look for a great harvest instead of mourning that the mammoth of slave labor, whose huge frame lie about us, can never again overrun the globe and consume the fruits of the earth.

If, in the spirit of hope, of confidence, or charity, we persevere through the year which has just begun, its effect will be felt, not alone in the increased prosperity and happiness of our own people, but in the calmness of the minds of those who misunderstood our sentiments and misrepresented our actions, will disappear before the light of truth, and the efforts in our favor of the good, conservative, patriotic friends of our cause in other sections be sustained, almost isolated and invigorated till they are crowned with complete, overwhelming triumph. In that event, the close of the year will see a most wonderful change in the South and the whole country. In a word, the Union of our Fathers will be restored.

PRIZE-MONEY.—Our noble sailors have some advantage over our equally noble soldiers in the matter of prize-money. From the commander to the powder-boy, all hands on board a ship-of-war, have a share of the prizes that they capture. It is said that Congress will be asked to allow the application of the custom to the capture of New Orleans by the naval forces. This would be something new in business of prize-money distribution. It would take a large sum to meet the case. Probably considerable time would be taken by Congress before such a proposition would be acceded to. We are not informed of the grounds on which the request would be preferred. In fact, we are not aware of the grounds on which the distribution of prize-money is made to seamen and not to soldiers. However good reasons there may be for the discrimination in reference to vessels captured, when it comes to land work the two classes, it would seem, should fare alike.

GOV. ANDREW.—The Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Press* asserts that Gov. ANDREW has ceased to be classified under the head of "radical." He says "his messages and addresses have been very free from any expressions tending to identify him with Mr. SUMNER's acts and opinions, and I have reason to believe that the outbreak at the Union club, not long ago, when his excellency took sides with the lately reconstructed Governor of Alabama and his next friend, HENRY WARD BEECHER, was the culmination of a feeling of jealousy or dislike which the Governor has entertained towards the Senator for several years."

A MORMON'S OPINION.—A Salt Lake Mormon was in Chicago recently to get his fifth wife. He improved the occasion to express himself through the newspapers. Speaking of himself and his sect he says: "We have no wish to be admitted into your 'Union'—nor do we wish at one fell swoop to be divorced from our wives and families. It seems to me it would be wise to let us Mormons alone, and devote your moral lectures to a community where a man or woman can marry and be divorced three times within as many years." Considering that nearly three hundred divorces were granted in Chicago alone, during the past year, this is a point with a sting in it.

THE Legislature of Indiana, with but a single dissenting voice, has passed resolutions declaring that the foreign usurpation in Mexico may be "justly regarded as aggressive and injurious to our own policy and interests, and to ourselves." The Government is called upon to apply the only remedy, and that speedily.

The four street railways in Cincinnati earned, in the last nine months, ninety-five thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars, one hundred and three thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars, fifty-one thousand four hundred dollars, and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and one dollars respectively.

AMERICAN WOOL INTERESTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is particularly interesting to wool growers to see your valuable paper has interested itself in sheep husbandry, and disposed to advocate the interest of the producer, whether agricultural or manufacturer. After a happy interchange of sentiments at the National Convention of wool growers and manufacturers, held at Syracuse, New York, on the 13th ultimo, the wool growers present very properly organized a National Wool Grower's Association, in the proper spirit, and elected the right kind of officers. I notice Mr. Bond, a wool manufacturer of Massachusetts, claimed in the Convention of wool growers and manufacturers that the advance on wool since the war was greater than any other farm product, except oats. The three largest wool growing States, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, having in 1860 7,402,225 sheep, or a fraction over 25 per cent. of all the sheep in the twenty-three loyal States, produced 24,855,157 pounds of wool, or a fraction over 49 per cent. of all the wool produced in the twenty-three loyal States. These three great wool growing States would have made money by giving or letting their sheep to any persons who would have taken them for their keeping, for the last half of their clips of wool (or year's) and sold the hay and oats consumed by these sheep, to say nothing of the summer and autumn keeping. This statement, I think, cannot be truthfully controverted. Has not the Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania wool growers paid dearly for the advance in wool; or, in other words, have they not lost by keeping many of their sheep rather than pelting them and selling the pelt and hay, &c., consumed by their sheep for the last past three winters? I am pleased our American wool manufactures have made money latterly, and hope they will for all time to come, and ask wool manufacturers, when they procure their statistics, to prove wool growers have made money producing wool, and been (as they have not) fair, equitable recipients with wool manufacturers and others, of the general prosperity of the last past few years, to take into consideration the enhanced value of the products of the farm consumed in the growth of wool, also the additional tax, &c., consequent on our national debt paid and to be paid by wool growers in common with other citizens of the United States.

There is a mutual relation with agriculturists and manufacturers requiring them to advocate the growth of wool, and manufacturing it into cloths, &c., &c., by Americans for their clothing, that is so inseparable that neither interest can be justly benefitted without the other partaking of the prosperity. Taking into consideration the immense amount of capital, industry and expense and risk from dogs, &c., &c., and the absolute necessity of wool and mutton for the prosperity of our common country, and the number of persons owning sheep, it is passing strange that our National *Legislature* has not come up as one man to the help of this branch of agriculture, to protect it against the low pauper labor of monarchial governments, and thus elevate instead of letting our agriculturists remain depressed. Surely the agricultural is the most important and numerous of all occupations, and it is the corner stone on which the prosperity of our country can only be securely built.

WESTERN PENNA. WOOL GROWER.

The Ohio Wool Growers Annual Convention.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we gave the substance of a series of resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Ohio Wool Grower's Association, held in Columbus on Tuesday. An interesting discussion took place at the meeting on the sixth question proposed to wool growers by the United States Revenue Commission, relative to the cost per pound for producing wool. Great diversity of opinion was developed. The discussion was to state the cost of production of merchantable brook-washed wool at ninety cents on the following basis: Cost of sheep, five dollars per head; cost of land, sixty-five dollars per acre; cost of grain, fifty cents per bushel; five hundred sheep on two hundred acres of land, with two attendants; increase of flock two hundred per year; income tax counted; no credit to return to land from manure. The general statement was that these estimates were too high. Men would invest in lands at their cash value, and if taxes on wool demand six for any other investment—and so in proportion. If wool could be sold at from 50c to 80c during the rebellion, and make a fair profit, it might be sold now as low as 86c. One gentleman contended that one man can take care of 500 sheep, doing all the work necessary to keep enclosures in order, and raise and take care of feed for them. He could raise wool at a fair profit for 50c per pound, paying hands $2 per day. He was satisfied that a majority of wool growers in Ohio could raise wool at 50c per pound. After considerable discussion, the Association voted for 75c per pound, upon the basis above mentioned (as to quality and kind of wool manufactured).

The Association was addressed by Dr. Norton S. Townshend, of Lorain county, who spoke particularly of a largely increased production of wool in the country. He demonstrated that the quantity at present produced is not three-fourths of what our manufactures require, and but little more than half what we use in wearing apparel, and that this deficiency is likely to continue for many years. He said the question must be decided, at least practically, whether the country will increase its present production or continue to import. He thought the country adapted to wool growing, and ought, not in its present financial condition, to import. The West, the South, and also the North, ought to greatly extend their production, which they could do without prejudice to their interests. Ohio wool growers would not be injuriously affected by such increase of production, and ought to be able to make large profits, should such extension occur out of sale of stock sheep.

The following were elected officers and officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President—Robert M. Montgomery, of Mahoning; Vice President—Mr. Delano, of Mount Vernon; Secretary and Treasurer—Colonel S. D. Harris. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: N. L. Chaffee, of Jefferson, Ashtabula county; Walter N. Chamberlain, of South Charleston, Clarke county; Joseph Sharon, of Cadiz, Harrison county.

Selling Wool.

It was the practice formany years, in the wool business, for purchasers to go into the field about shearing time, and in the course of a few days to be embodied in the solemn ranks of primeval strata could be as soon inspired with new life as the slave institution which has passed away. If there has been a dissolution of an old system, there has been a creation of a new; out of the convulsions of the past there has come forth a new creation. Let us plow the virgin earth, let us sow and plant, let us look for a great harvest instead of mourning that the mammoth of slave labor, whose huge frame lie about us, can never again overrun the globe and consume the fruits of the earth.

If, in the spirit of hope, of confidence, or charity, we persevere through the year which has just begun, its effect will be felt, not alone in the increased prosperity and happiness of our own people, but in the calmness of the minds of those who misunderstood our sentiments and misrepresented our actions, will disappear before the light of truth, and the efforts in our favor of the good, conservative, patriotic friends of our cause in other sections be sustained, almost isolated and invigorated till they are crowned with complete, overwhelming triumph. In that event, the close of the year will see a most wonderful change in the South and the whole country. In a word, the Union of our Fathers will be restored.

PRIZE-MONEY.—Our noble sailors have some advantage over our equally noble soldiers in the matter of prize-money. From the commander to the powder-boy, all hands on board a ship-of-war, have a share of the prizes that they capture. It is said that Congress will be asked to allow the application of the custom to the capture of New Orleans by the naval forces. This would be something new in business of prize-money distribution. It would take a large sum to meet the case. Probably considerable time would be taken by Congress before such a proposition would be acceded to. We are not informed of the grounds on which the request would be preferred. In fact, we are not aware of the grounds on which the distribution of prize-money is made to seamen and not to soldiers. However good reasons there may be for the discrimination in reference to vessels captured, when it comes to land work the two classes, it would seem, should fare alike.

GOV. ANDREW.—The Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Press* asserts that Gov. ANDREW has ceased to be classified under the head of "radical." He says "his messages and addresses have been very free from any expressions tending to identify him with Mr. SUMNER's acts and opinions, and I have reason to believe that the outbreak at the Union club, not long ago, when his excellency took sides with the lately reconstructed Governor of Alabama and his next friend, HENRY WARD BEECHER, was the culmination of a feeling of jealousy or dislike which the Governor has entertained towards the Senator for several years."

A MORMON'S OPINION.—A Salt Lake Mormon was in Chicago recently to get his fifth wife. He improved the occasion to express himself through the newspapers. Speaking of himself and his sect he says: "We have no wish to be admitted into your 'Union'—nor do we wish at one fell swoop to be divorced from our wives and families. It seems to me it would be wise to let us Mormons alone, and devote your moral lectures to a community where a man or woman can marry and be divorced three times within as many years." Considering that nearly three hundred divorces were granted in Chicago alone, during the past year, this is a point with a sting in it.

THE Legislature of Indiana, with but a single dissenting voice, has passed resolutions declaring that the foreign usurpation in Mexico may be "justly regarded as aggressive and injurious to our own policy and interests, and to ourselves." The Government is called upon to apply the only remedy, and that speedily.

The four street railways in Cincinnati earned, in the last nine months, ninety-five thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars, one hundred and three thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars, fifty-one thousand four hundred dollars, and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and one dollars respectively.

PERSONAL.

—We received a call yesterday morning from James B. Eads, Esq., of St. Louis, the extensive iron-clad contractor, who has just returned from Europe. Mr. Eads went out at the request of Secretary Welles, to investigate the iron-clads of the English navy, and will shortly submit the result of his observations to the Washington authorities.

—Commodore Hull, who has been the efficient and obliging Commandant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for some time past, has been relieved from duty at that post, and Commodore Selfridge appointed in his stead.

—Commodore Hull intends to remain some time in Philadelphia, where he has a large circle of sincere friends. Commodore Selfridge was for a time stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, but recently has been serving, with much credit to himself and benefit to the service, on naval courts-martial in New York.

—Forty or fifty new faces make their appearance in the halls of our State Legislature, at Harrisburg this session. The correspondent of the *Press* says: "Although many of them bear the impress of intelligence and honesty (always acceptable in this tainted atmosphere), still we miss the handsome features of Foster of Philadelphia, the youthful and talented Cochran, the paternal Pancoast, the retiring Chadwick, of Allegheny, the Demosthenes, the unspotted Anderson, of Armstrong, the jovial Spangler, of York, the eloquent Allaman, of Dauphin, and others we might name."

—The observed of all observers in Paris at the present moment is General Schofield, who finds himself of more importance in the capitals of Europe than when leading armies across the western continent. The send-official papers announce that he has been sent on a political mission which probably concerns Mexico. Others say that this statement "is entirely without foundation," and that it is repeated, parrot-like, and echoed from one end of the Continent to the other.

—Willis Gaylord Clark—editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*—was the first journalist who predicted the building of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

—One Cummings H. Tucker, formerly an alderman and contractor, has been drawing pay at the rate of $40,000 a year for superintending the erection of that monumental swindle the Court House in New York. The fact got made public in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, and all the town is agog with it now. But, for all that, Mr. Tucker doesn't dream of disgorging!

—Brigadier General Vaughan, lately reported as having attempted to commit suicide at Saint Louis, has published a letter denying the charge and explaining the circumstances which gave rise to the story. He says he took "overdose of medicine, taken to relieve a severe nervous headache, was the sole cause of this unfounded rumor of his attempted suicide."

—The well-known traveler and *litterateur*, M. Jules de Champagny, while examining certain Etruscan walls and rivers in Calabria, in October, was surprised by brigands, who conveyed him and his companions to the mountains. They imagined his sketches to be military plans of the country, and that he was an emissary of the King. Who is known to be resolved to extirpate these bandits. His fate still, at last accounts, was wrapped in uncertainty.

—A Hartford paper states that Mr. J. Dickinson Ripley, a nephew of Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, was brought to Boston on the steamer Commonwealth. He was asleep in his stateroom, and could not be aroused. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Ripley was connected with the New York *World*.

—Two tablets in memory of William Makepeace Thackeray and John Leech have been placed side by side in the corridor leading to the chapel of Charterhouse School, in England. They were erected at the expense of Carthusians. The inscriptions on both are in Latin, and may be thus rendered: "The Carthusians who caused this memorial to be erected in honor of William Makepeace Thackeray, a Carthusian. Born 1811; died 1863. A scholar [at Trinity house] 1822." "Carthusians have caused this memorial to be erected in honor of John Leech, a Carthusian. Born 1817; died 1864. A scholar 1825 to 1832."

—The "Correspondence of Napoleon I." does not pay its expenses. To prevent the publication from being continued, the Emperor has guaranteed the expenses by placing the necessary funds at the disposal of Prince Napoleon, under whose direction the work is brought out.

—The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* says that Captain Hale Knight, who for about twenty years has been connected with the regular packet ship New World, from New York, and has crossed the Atlantic about a hundred times, has now retired from ocean life and taken up his residence in the home of his fathers in Vermont. He has a son, a bright lad of six years, who has crossed the Atlantic 12 times. Probably no lad of his age can compete with him in ocean life.

—It is expected that in a few weeks the rewards for the apprehension of the assassin Booth and his co-conspirators will be disbursed to the meritorious.

—MRS. LINCOLN from Washington that, Mrs. President Johnson being too ill on New Year's day to undergo the fatigues of the ceremonies of the day, her place as mistress of the Executive Mansion was filled by Mrs. Patterson, assisted by Mrs. Colonel Stover, sister of Mrs. Patterson, and by several ladies of the President's family, in the honors. They were elegantly attired and received their guests with charming grace and dignity. The President Johnson was in full dress—frock coat, satin vest with stand-up collar, black stock, and stone-colored gloves. He seemed to be in fine health and spirits, and received with a becoming ease and dignity. The President was flanked on the right by Colonel Moore of the War Department, who has been acting as his secretary for several weeks.

—John McCafferty, who was arrested in Ireland and tried at Cork as a Fenian conspirator, has been acquitted, though he has not yet been released. He is a native of Sandusky, Ohio. He had been in the rebel army, but took the amnesty oath in New York. He left New York in September to go, as he says, to Paris to get permission from Southern leaders there to go to Mexico. His arrest was caused by the finding of suspicious papers in his baggage on the arrival at Queenstown of the steamer on which he sailed from New York.

—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* at the city of Mexico wrote on the 16th of December an account of an interview of an American gentleman with Maximilian, in which the latter said he wished for nothing more than to make the acquaintance of President Johnson and Secretary Seward. He added emphatically, he "that, after a frank and honest conversation, we should part friends. No one desires more than I do to live in youngest friendship with his neighbor. No one would reap a better harvest from the late march through our territory than I."

—Governor Fenton, of New York, in reply to the petition of many distinguished merchants, bankers, &c., who had applied for the pardon of young Ketchum, the defaulter, said that if he were to consult his own feelings in the matter, he would be loth to refuse the petition, but the solicitations of Mr. Ketchum's friends, but a high sense of public duty, under the circumstances, forbade that he could do otherwise.

—Our readers may have noticed in the newspapers the report of the engagement of Hon. Schuyler Colfax and the daughter of Lieut. Gov. Bross, of Chicago. There is not any never has been any foundation for such report. The idle gossip originated from the letter of a correspondent of a Louisville paper.

Punishing Treason.

Governor Fairchilds, of Wisconsin, in his inaugural address, holds the following emphatic opinions concerning punishment for treason, and especially the crime of Jeff. Davis: "The verdict of the American people is, that any attempt to right a fancied or real grievance by the force of arms, is treason, and they ask, as they have the right to ask, that the highest judicial tribunal in the land shall give expression to that verdict by a trial upon a charge of that high crime, in accordance with law, of the chief representative of the rebellion before the world before the world as the acknowledged leader of traitors. Not until Jefferson Davis shall have been tried, convicted and hung for treason, and the fact that treason is a crime which was committed with impunity shall have been forever fully demonstrated, will the people be content."

NAVAL PRIZES AWARDED DURING THE WAR.—The following is a statement exhibiting the amounts of naval prize money paid to the higher officers of the navy from the commencement of the rebellion up to the present date: Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut, $55,443. Rear Admirals—S. F. Lee, $89,456; D. D. Porter, $30,348; S. F. Dupont, $58,421; James, Badger, $9,868; Charles Wilkes, $18,447; H. H. Bell, $12,207; T. P. Green, $10,368; J. B. Dahlgren, $6,871; Charles Wilkes, $7,943; H. K. Thatcher, $5,490; J. S. Palmer, $4,610 L. M. Goldsborough, $6,021; C. H. Davis, $2,351. Wm. Marvine, $1,478; A. A. Harwood, $473. Commodore Wm. W. McKean, $28,816. Captains—J. R. Jouett, $20,490; F. Sands, $26,016; J. W. Walker, $36,518. Commanders—Jas. E. Jonett, $27,446; John J. Alway, $64,421; C. H. R. Caldwell, $14,191; J. H. Russell, $14,191; R. H. Wyman, $28,005; N. Collins, $15,222; G. S. Gillis, $20,000; George W. Rodgers, $21,197; Wm. Budd, $38,498; Prince Crosby, $23,981. W. O. Sunut, $21,115; P. G. Watmough, $24,272; S. D. Trenchard, $18,569; J. R. Millay, $15,541; Wm. E. Dennison, $14,444. Lieutenant Commanders—Wm. S. Cheeseman, $19,178; Carl English, $18,318; B. H. Lawson, $10,525. Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. J. Corte, $10,639. Lieutenant Wm. B. Cushing, $10,995; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Fred. W. Stewart, $24,078. Acting Masters—Charles Potter, $12,045; Francis Burgess, $12,045; Alexander Wallis, $12,045. Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Shirk, $10,077.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC.—The New York *Tribune* Association sends to us a neat copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1866. In addition to the usual astronomical contents, its political department is replete with valuable information, embracing the Government of the United States, Foreign Ministers, the organization of the Thirty-ninth Congress; laws of the Thirty-eighth session; public resolutions and proclamations; chronicles and events of the late rebellion; Union party in 1865; resolutions of the Union State conventions on reconstruction and impartial suffrage; impartial suffrage laws of the several States; 2d inaugural of President Lincoln; President Johnson on the negro question; the constitutional amendment and the complete elections of every county in the United States. As a political register it is valuable to everybody. All the back numbers can be obtained. Together they form a very complete record of the past ten years.

THE EARTH A MAGNET.—In the Smithsonian Institute Report, an account of Professor Bache's magnetic observation closes with the following remark:

> "From all the investigations on this subject up to the present time we may infer, first that the earth is a great magnet, having a north and in one sense a permanent, polarity; second, that this polarity is disturbed in intensity and duration by the varying effect of the heat of the sun; third, that the magnetism of the earth is affected by that of the sun and moon; and, fourth, it is probable that magnetic polarity is common to all the bodies of the solar system."

Experiments show that diamonds cannot be produced by Plutonic agency, as they become black when subjected to a high degree of temperature. That they are, on the contrary, of Neptunian origin, and were at one time in a soft condition, is proved not only by the impressions of grains of sand and crystals on the surface of them, but also by the enclosure of certain foreign bodies, such as other crystals, staining fungi, and even vegetable structure of even a high organization. If these conclusions be accepted, confirming and extending as they do the views held by Newton, Brewster and Liebig, diamonds seem to be the final product of the chemical decomposition of vegetable substances.

It is estimated that the losses by fire in this country during the past year amounted to more than $27,000,000. In 1861 they were $23,000,000, and in no year prior to that were they more than $22,000,000.

The statistics of railroad casualties during the past year show that the number of accidents was one hundred and eighty-three, being forty-three more than the number in 1864. The number of persons killed, however, was but three hundred and thirty-five, which was sixty-nine less than the number of the previous year. That the destruction of life was less, while the number of accidents was greater, does not show that the safety of those who travel is increasing, for, as a cotemporary intimates, a larger amount of caution should diminish the accidents as well as the destruction of life.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections, in the several districts, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the COURT HOUSE, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held in HARRISBURG, to place in nomination a candidate for Governor.

The election of delegates shall be by ballot—in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

WM. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
R. W. THOMAS, WM. ANDERSON, } Secretaries. ja5-td-tlw

TO GET PURE DRUGS,

Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

ALL THE

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,

Cheaper than anywhere in the City, go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S,

No. 85 Market street,

Corner Diamond, near Fifth.

ja4

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.

Superior Salad Oil. Superior Salad Oil.
Superior Salad Oil. Superior Salad Oil.
Pure Sweet and Fresh,
Pure, Sweet and Fresh,
Pure, Sweet and Fresh,
Pure, Sweet and Fresh.

I am just in receipt of a Large Lot of Superior Salad Oil, equal, in quality, if not superior, to any ever brought to this city. It is put up in five gallon cans, and sold in quantities large or small, to suit purchasers, who will have an opportunity to examine before buying. Call, try it, and be convinced that it cannot be equalled in the city.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 85 Market street, near Fourth street,
Corner Diamond.

☞ Prince Indigo on hand at low rates. ja4-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS

For Officers of the Mercantile Library Association for 1866:

PRESIDENT.
WM. FIRW, of Lockhart & Firew.
VICE PRESIDENT.
GEO. SHIRAS, Jr., Attorney at Law.
SECRETARY.
W. B. EDWARDS, of Calhoun & Edwards.
TREASURER.
R. S. SMITH, Cashier Union National Bank.
DIRECTORS.
JAS. B. SCOTT, with Park, McCurdy & Co.
JAS. COLLARD, Secretary Pittsburgh Ins. Co.
W. H. KINCAID, with Diamond Bank.
GILBERT FOLANSBEE, of W. R. Schmertz & Co.
JOSIAH COHEN, Professor, &c.
AUDITORS.
W. P. WEYMAN, of Weyman & Bro.
JAS. P. BARR, with Mitchell, Stevenson & Co
J. E. STEPHENSON, of Farmers' National Bank.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, } ja4-3t
January 1, 1866.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders forthwith, free of Government tax.

ja4-6t JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

UNION GRAIN MERCHANTS

NOTICE TO GRAIN MERCHANTS

The Board of Trade having appointed Mr. JACOB ZEIGLER INSPECTOR OF GRAIN he will hereafter grade all grain stored in Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

T. L. RODGERS,
ja4-6t Secretary Elevator Company.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAMERA FOR SALE.

A new 8½ Camera, made by C. C. Harrison, New York, and known as the Fish Holder, for sale cheap and complete, to be sold cheap. Apply to
ja4-3t T. T. BEZOUCHE, 112 Wood st.

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICES,
In the Four Story Building, No. 23 Fifth street,

Now occupied as their General Business Office, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Co. For terms, &c., inquire of
ja5-1f OLIVER MCCLINTOCK, 23 Fifth st.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR SALE.—The Lower Mansion on Washington street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and fronting on the street 73 feet. The front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above a number of beautiful building lots, on one of which is a Frame Dwelling of 5 rooms. Title perfect. Apply to
ja4-6t R. B. FRANCIS,
Cashier of the Allegheny City Hall Authority.

JAMES KENNEDY. L. B. KENNEDY.

KENNEDY & SON,

Blacksmiths,

NO. 38, COR. OF WEST AND WATER STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. jan4-3m

HOUSE FOR SALE

ON CENTRE AVENUE.

A first class Dwelling House, of 7 Rooms, Bath Room, Gas and Cooking Range, &c., &c., in very best order. Persons desiring to purchase, can examine the premises,

The Daily Commercial

WE ARE COMING.

"We are coming, gently coming," said the snow-flake as its birth,
"Coming down in clothes with softness and with purity of heart all the earth."
For it seems so bare and dreary,
Of it every one must weary
So we hasten at this bidding of the Holy One on High."

"We are coming, softly coming," said the mild cadence of the voice,
"Many more days we left you, now we come to you again."
Very soon all gladden mortals
Fragrant buds from spring's gay portals,
For we hasten at the bidding of the Holy One on High."

"We are coming, holly coming," said the rays of fiery heat,
"To awaken the hidden seedlings, bring the wealth of earth to view;
Birds and blossoms, bright and beauty,
All encourage us to duty,
As we hasten at the bidding of the Holy One on High.'

"We are coming, see us coming," said the grass, the fruit, the grain,
"Sun has warmed, and rain has strengthened, breezes blown, but not in vain:
Look from land, sea, or sea, or river,
From the gloom to flowers ever,
We all hasten at the bidding of the Holy One on High."

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANUARY.

There are very few persons of a sentimental turn of mind, who do not feel a passing regret for the "going out of the old, and the coming in of the new year," how many joys and sorrows have departed with the last chime from the old time-worn tower. How many friends departed to those unknown realms. How many friendships broken—how many good resolutions fallen in the dust. With what alacrity do we step forward over the grave of the old resolutions. What new hopes dance before our eyes—how many "fair schemes of gold and pleasure" course madly through our minds. January is named from Janus, a God in ancient mythology, to whom it was dedicated because it was considered retrospective to the past, and prospective to the coming year. The Anglo-Saxon called it Wolf Monath, (Wolf Month). January is considered as the gate of the year—it is the stepping-stone that leads to the seasons. Although it is the coldest month, it must be looked upon as the opening of that door which opens to our eyes the flowery pathway of spring.

Soon we shall find the chilly grey dawn, peeping earlier through our windows with consoling eye, and cheerily informing us that Grim Winter will not reign long. The snow still hangs heavy on the housetops, and lies in many a rough coat on the dead ground, and yet under this deathly white sheet, Spring sleeps, not dead, ah! no! Soon will she begin to waken—the germ that has fallen the preceding year, is still gathering strength and swelling silently; presently it will burst, and then, long lines of wavy gladness will greet our welcoming eyes. January is thought to be a cruel month, and the dullest of the year, but not so. There is plenty of life still, and we may find much to amuse and instruct our minds. The birds, who are driven from their haunts by its coldness, come nearer to the habitations of man, and around our homes we see many whoare new to us, their habits and modes of life are an interesting study.

Many a wild landscape is presented to our view, and to an artist mind the dreary prospect which fills some souls with gloom, is a picture overglorious with scenic beauty and ideal loveliness. The long gleaming waste of snow broken with the glittering point of many a hoary diamond; the heavy fringe of wonderful lace like the nodding plumes of a funeral train; the little brown cottage nestled so lovingly amid the white expanse; the curling smoke rising of the blacksmith's anvil, which comes floating over space, is like the fluid sounds of mellow flutes, blown in the far off land of *Dolce far Niente*, and when the freezing rain, falling in coursing jewels, incrusts the leafless trees with many a glistening sheath—whose arms hang pendent with their silver sheen, which will glow with a sparkling lustre in the beaming morning sun—it is then that the thinking soul will de drawn to a closer walk with that great Creator, who hath ordained all things, and who doeth all things well.

James will soon leave us, let us grasp his pleasures while we can.

THE HEROES OF LIFE.

In these times, while the sounds of battle are still fresh in our memory; while the prodigies of valor, of which we have often read, have been performed; while victors, bearing trophies from the field, stand before us, we are often regaled with the word "hero," and as a natural consequence we are led to inquire who or what are the heroes. If we ask one, he may point us to this or that scarred veteran. If we ask others, they refer us back to history, to some Alexander, Hannibal, or Bonaparte. But is it true that they are the only heroes? They know that the world stood behind them to applaud, if successful; to sneer if otherwise; and so they had a strong incentive to become heroes.

But there is another class, in my opinion, humble though it may be, which is more deserving of that title. Perhaps it is the child of poverty and shame, on whom the denunciation of the Bible, "It shall be on thy children and children's children," is resting; born in a spot from which the fastidious eye of wealth would shrink back as if contaminated by the mere sight; reared in the midst of drunkenness and crime; no hand held out to succor them; no light allowed to beam upon their pathway to give them hope; yet there are many who have striven to arise from that sphere and to keep their morals pure in that loathsome den of iniquity, having no other incentive than their perception of right and wrong, which the Almighty himself has implanted in their bosoms. The world held out no allurements to beckon them on to the right path, instead; if they asked for "bread (spiritual bread) they gave them stone." If they avowed their wish to become honest men, it was treated as the designing talk of an expert villain. Some have fallen back from the attempt to lead a different life discouraged, others have risen up from the gloom. Are not they heroes? Have they not earned the appellation richly?

Then there is another class of heroes—they greet our eyes every day, and, I would almost add, every moment. They are the war-worn soldiers! Truly entitled to the laurel wreath of fame around his brow he is feasted, caressed, and, long-winded, worshipped, his health is drank in every modern banquet, his name murmured in every assembly, his greatness trumpeted abroad, the echoes of whose deeds earth with the clarion voice of thunder! he is regarded as a superior mortal and worshipped accordingly. I do not say that all of this is not right. He is surely worthy of our admiration, but not so exclusively. The soldier—the private, I mean, if others are to be heroes, returns he is passed by unnoticed. No one hears him, or if he does, unless blind, no one heralds his triumph abroad, they cast but a glance at the cruiches, it may be, or the arm-less sleeve, they look upon the scarred face and feeble step put a passing notice, they forget that it was such as him who helped to wreathe the wreath of fame around the General's brow, that it was such as him who plunged in where the strife was fiercest, who met it face to face and hand to hand, who fought the battle and won it, or, perchance, who languished in the Andersonville prison, who longed for the home, home friends, and home scenes which they left behind them, begging and crying like a child for a crust of bread or a cup of cold water, watching a comrade, endeared to him by such peculiar affinities, die, at least, famish to death, and then left to decay unburied like the wild beasts of the forest, yet through all that, and more than pen can describe, he heroically refused to take the oath of allegiance to the cause of his foes, the oath which would have permitted him to breathe the pure air of heaven, and satisfy his craving body with bread. I appeal to every Christian heart, are they not heroes?

Yet they pass unnoticed; they are allowed to beg for the bread of sustenance at the street corners when they return home maimed or too physically exhausted to labor, they are forgotten; no one seems to remember that for them, individually or collectively, they lost their health and strength, and for that they owe them a recompense.

At last they sink and die. "Only a returned soldier," is the comment made as the cart rumbles on the door proclaims to the passer-by that the angel of death has passed through that house; the multitudes hurry on and drop no loss. "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," let them sleep till the wakes in Heaven; he is forgotten on earth.

But if it is a General that has died, then the cities are draped in sable emblems of woe, the world bows down to weep, and all is sadness; his corpse is strewn with flowers, his resting-place is marked by a mighty wrought monument. He is proclaimed even louder than before a Hero! But when the last trump shall sound, when the hidden things of darkness are brought to light, then, and not till then, will the silent, unobtrusive heroes be known, and be honored.

RICH AND POOR.

In new gained wealth there exists small sympathy with humble life. The poor should not resort to the mansion of the rich, for their plaintive pleadings will but too surely meet with harsh answers. The vulgar rich must let their left hand know what their right hand doeth; they only give when they think their benefactions will be published abroad. They give to colleges and schools; their charity is *public*, not *private*.

The other day a beggar went to one who makes a show of giving; it was to save a poor old widow from starvation. He pleaded to the person whom he asked alms of *in rich, his generous* name is often displayed boastfully. The rich man sat and heard the piteous story, but he answered not a word till it was done. "A little, sir, will do," the pleading supplicant ventured to observe. "A little, sir! remember when you speak I never, sir, do *anything* that's small!" There is no fact, more true than this, that the poor man's best friends are the poor. The kind affections of the soul live in secret places, far from all pomp and pride. Round a rude hearthstone, where one pale candle lights the room, sit Poverty and Toil; the beggar goes unaided from their door; in Heaven's regard they know that none are good who feast themselves and let others starve. They do not murmur at their burden, God wills it so, and therefore it is well.

Where the sick languish, wretched and unseen, the poor physician administers a cure; where the exceeding fever kills thousands of victims, the serge-clad monk strays; through desolation, where the dying groan in wide hospitals, the Sisters of Charity come meekly, and the aged Colporteur, armed only with his staff, holds the last cup of Christ to misery to drink of. How human in thought! How divine in action!

ILLUSTRATIONS OF COURAGE.

One of the bravest and best generals that Europe ever produced, said that He never could snuff a candle with his fingers without suffering from the fear of being burned. He was not afraid of the battle-field, but he was afraid of receiving the fingers-end. Once knew a man who never saw a thunder-cloud without fearing lest he should be struck by lightning, and never knew one to be struck by it. Most

...opetion last
...ked of the lovers
...ssic, among whom we
... representative men and
... The interest which the performers in the success of the oratorio, was shared by one of the most intelligent and brilliant assemblages that ever honored our musical amateurs with their presence, and every one manifested the most liberal appreciation for the talents so admirably displayed in the rendition of the difficult *role* of Handel's master-piece, the "Messiah." The solo parts were committed to Mrs. Bly, (alto,) Miss Brooks, (soprano,) Mrs. Lippincott, (alto,) Miss Ward, (alto,) Mrs. Cote, (soprano,) Miss Wallace, (soprano,) Mrs. Warner, (soprano,) Miss Reinhart, (soprano,) Mr. Apfelbaum (tenore), Mr. Breed (bass), Mr. Fargo (tenore), Mr. Wamelink (basso), Mr. Abel (tenore), Mr. C. C. Mellor presided at the piano and Mr. J. T. Wamelink wielded the *baton*. The chorus was well selected, comprising nearly one hundred male and female voices, who acquitted themselves with decided credit. Indeed, we congratulate the public in possession of such a vocal musical talent, which we feel bound to say rivals the celebrated eastern musical societies. The music of Handles "Messiah" is among the most beautiful that we have, and yet it is seldom that it is attempted even by the best professionals. We think it safe as a general rule it has not has more than a single rendition in any of the large cities during a season.

We have heard it sung by the Philharmonic of New York, before one of the most critical audiences that ever assembled in that city, and which credited the chorus with being unequalled. It is our judgment that the chorus of last night contained purer, sweeter and better adapted voices for the grand music of this sublime work than on the occasion alluded to. We are not speaking disparagingly of the Philharmonic Society of New York. The reputation it has established, and is to its honor and credit to the Metropolitan city of the Union, but we insist that Pittsburgh has in all drug stores, in consequence of the flour of shells, with aromatic and other materials, and is now in indispensable articles in the toilet. Thousands of testimonials from dentists, physicians, chemists and prominent citizens attest its excellence, and all unite in saying that there is nothing more pleasant, harmless, effectual and desirable than the Odontø. It has passed into a proverb that "in order to preserve the soundness and beauty of the teeth, and the purity of the breath, the Arabs continually chew Mastic; the Turks, Sakkes; the Persians use Konderium, and the Americans the Odonto."

Public Amusements.

FAREWELL BENEFIT.—Mme. Celeste will take her farewell benefit this evening at the Pittsburgh Theatre, and by the very general desire of many of our citizens will appear in her three-fold character in the "Woman in Red, or The Jewish Mother." This great play will also introduce to us, in the charming character of "Francesca," a young and beautiful lady of high accomplishments, who will this evening make her first appearance on any stage. We bespeak for the beneficiary and the lady debutante a bumper in and crowded house, and would therefore advise those who propose visiting the theatre to secure their seats early.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. George C. Davenport, who has made many friends and warm admirers by his admirable impersonations of Irish character, will to-night take his farewell benefit and make his last appearance but one in this city. He presents four amusing plays, himself sustaining the principal characters, and the usual variety of singing and dancing. Mr. Davenport is a young and rising actor, and deserves well of the amusement loving public.

THEATRE.—The distinguished actress, Matilda Heron, will commence an engagement at the Theatre on Monday night next.

THE MUSEUM, No. 64 Fifth street, continues to be a great attraction, and crowds visit it daily, to view the wild animals and other curiosities.

HUGHES-GALLEN HOMICIDE CASE.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the Court re-assembled, when the evidence on the part of the defense was resumed.

Wm. Sturgeon, sworn—Was at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on the night of June 30th, 1865. Went there about one o'clock and found Hughes and Gallen in a crowd, and both bleeding; Gallen and two other men were standing with their backs to the office, and Hughes was standing in front of them; heard Hughes say he could not fight them all, but would fight them one at a time; a man came up and took Hughes away, towards the Western train; Gallen had a knife in his hand; Gallen said, "I will whip him before he leaves," and the three started after Hughes; did not see the party after that; was on Liberty street when the shot was fired.

Cross-examined.—Heard the shot about five minutes after I left the ticket office.

George Eills, sworn—Was present at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the night of the 30th of June, 1864. Was passing by the Western ticket office, and saw a crowd of men standing there; saw a dark complected man hand another man a knife, and say "kill him if yet catch him;" another man shouted, "there is the man now," when they commenced in Pittsburgh about three or four o'clock in the afternoon of that day; have been acquainted with Gordon about eighteen months, and started from Philadelphia with him; did not know Hughes in Philadelphia, and have no acquaintance with him; entered the sleeping car; some of the beds were made up and others were not; saw the knife was handed to Gallen it was open; when the shot was fired I was standing about five feet from the parties; went to Cincinnati with Gordon; remained there only six or eight hours, and returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. Miller—How did it happen that you remained in Cincinnati only six or eight hours? Answer—Was indisposed, in consequence of sickness; was travelling partly for my health; had been sick nine or ten months.

Mr. Miller—We propose to ask the witness upon what *business* he was traveling.

Mr. Swartzwelder—We object, the question is not proper cross-examination, and counsel for the Commonwealth have no right to inquire as to the purport of the witnesses.

By the Court—The question is not proper, and is overruled.

Cross-examination resumed.—Had no conversation with Gordon until about a month since, when he came to me and asked if I remembered the shooting; he said I should not be called to it, after that I was subpœned; came to Pittsburgh on Friday last.

William White, sworn—Am Warden of the county prison; was in the Mayor's office some time since, when Gallen was brought there to take to Hughes, it was post-marked "Philadelphia."

Henry Gordon, recalled by a juror.—Question. —You stated yesterday you heard some one say "look out for a knife." Do you know who made this remark, or to whom it was made.

Answer.—I do not.

Wm. White, recalled—Saw Dr. McCandless make a post-mortem examination on the body of James Thomas Gallen, at the undertaking establishment of Mr Devore; did not see any wounds other than the one in the breast.

The testimony for the defense being concluded, Mr. Miller announced that he would offer

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

A. G. Ely, recalled—Did not see a knife in the hands of Gallen. Do not know whether the beds were made up in the sleeping car before the train started, on that night or not; the general rule was to make them up as they were engaged. Did not hear any one say "Look out for a knife."

Thomas McAuliff, recalled—Saw Gallen and Hughes at the time of the shooting. Did not see Gallen have a knife, nor did I hear any one say he had one.

Cross-Examined.—At the time of the shooting Hughes seemed to be anxious to get away from Gallen, and appeared very much afraid of bodily harm.

Thomas McCoy, recalled.—Before, or at the time of the shooting Gallen had no knife; no one gave him a knife; was with him all the time until he was shot.

Cross-Examined.—Stated yesterday that Gallen had no knife in his hands or pockets; did not examine his pockets at that time.

Mr. Swarzwelder, for the prisoner, having no further testimony to offer, submitted the following "points" to the Court, which he desired to be charged to the jury as matters of law:

First—That if they believe that Hughes, the prisoner, declined any further combat with Gallen, the deceased, or endeavored to decline any further struggle, and was afterwards fiercely pursued by deceased, and prisoner killed him in self-defense, or from destruction, or enormous bodily harm, the killing is excusable, and the prisoner must be acquitted.

Second—If the jury believe that the prisoner attempted to escape or retreat from the deceased after the first combat, but could not do so with safety to him, and killed Gallen in the act, or in defense of them, it is justifiable homicide, and the prisoner must be acquitted.

Third—If the jury are of the opinion, under the evidence, that the prisoner had reasonable ground to believe that Gallen designed to take his life, or to do him some great bodily harm, the killing is excusable, although in fact there was no such design.

Mr. Swarzwelder cited a number of authorities in support of self defence and in support of the points offered.

J. H. Miller, Esq., then addressed the jury for the Commonwealth, and was followed by Messrs. Swartzwelder and Marshall for the defense. District Attorney Duff summed up the case, after which the Court delivered the charge to the jury will be delivered this morning.

Allegheny County Agricultural Society. —Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny county Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning at 68 Fifth street, Vice President G. G. Negley in the chair, and Jas. S. Negley, Secretary.

Messrs. Young, Chess and Park were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The committee reported the following nominations, who were elected by acclamation, suspending the rule requiring the election to be held by ballot:

President—John E. Park.

Vice Presidents—John Murdock, Jr.

Secretary and Librarian—George M. Reed.

Corresponding Secretary—Jas. S. Negley.

Treasurer—James Kerr.

Managers—William Espy, W. S. Haven, Wm. Oliver, Wm. P. Jennings, Jacob McKelvy, John Brush, John Hodgson, J. B. Hill, John Young, Jr., James Verner, George Barns, Wm. Cuny, Moses Kelly, Geo. G. Negley, Albert Bennett, Randal Mortis.

Gen. Negley proposed the following resolution, which passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, Benj. Kelly, Esq., late President of the society, has been afflicted with a severe and painful illness, the society deems it an act of justice to Mr. Kelly, as well as appreciation of his long and faithful services, to relieve him from further duty, at the same time declaring him in the enjoyment of the honorary position the society herewith extend to Mr. Kelly their personal regards and sympathy.

The chairman's brief address alluded to the encouraging prospects of the society. It only requires an active co-operation of the members to insure prosperity and a creditable exhibition the coming autumn.

On motion, adjourned.

MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD.

The newly elected Board of Managers convened, and elected, by a unanimous vote, Moses Kelly Chairman of the Board, and Albert Bennett, Secretary.

On motion of Capt. Young, a vote of thanks was tendered to Judge Park, for his efficient services at the last Fair.

A resolution was passed, authorizing the Chairman to designate at each stated meeting of the society, three members of the Board to contribute essays to the society on agriculture, horticulture and mechanical improvements. The Chairman appointed for January, Messrs. Jas. Espy, Harris and J. S. Negley.

Adjourned, to meet on the last Wednesday of January.

The Cambria County Homicide.

Daniel Buser and John B. Howser, residents of the Third Ward, Allegheny, who were convicted a few weeks ago of the murder of Miss Polly Paul, in Cambria county, are in confinement in the jail in Ebensburg, awaiting the awful doom which awaits them. Howser still alleges that he was in Beaver county on the day the deed was committed, and contends that he is an innocent man. Buser, it is said, is preparing a written statement of his case, which, when completed, will be published. The finding of the jury has been forwarded to Harrisburg for approval, but it is not probable that any action will be taken until the return of Governor Curtin. Their counsel are endeavoring to have a bench warrant issued by the Supreme Court, on the result of which the prisoners appear to rely as a gleam of hope of escape from ignominious death. As an instance of the singular unanimity of the jury, it is said that upon retiring to their room, at the conclusion of the trial, but one ballot was taken, when absolution hung suspended the life or death of two fellow-men. remained in connection with his every action from first to last. Not a word was uttered before the silence was broken by a single word. A vote was then called for, when each juror deposited his ballot, carefully folded to conceal its authorship from his neighbor, in a hat. Upon examination of the vote it was found that each and every juror had recorded his convictions that the prisoners were "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Daring Burglary.

On Wednesday night the hat and fur store of Mr. Wm. Douglas, on Wood street, near Fifth, was entered, and goods and money to the amount of several thousand dollars carried away. The thieves effected an entrance by cutting a hole through the panel of a door in the rear of the store, by means of which they were enabled to shove the heavy bolt which secured the door. After gaining an entrance they ransacked every portion of the store, and selected such goods as they thought would suit their trade. The windows of the show cases were removed and in some cases broken to atoms, and the goods therein carried off. From the amount of plunder the thieves evinced a determination to do an extensive business. The goods taken are supposed to have been packed in the rear premises to their removal, as several large boxes are missing. Besides the goods stolen the thieves secured over three hundred dollars in money belonging to Mr. Douglas, and two coats and a vest belonging to Thomas Hall, employed as salesman in the store. The extent of the loss has not been definitely ascertained, but it will probably amount to several thousand dollars. The frequency of depredations of this kind within the past few months would seem to the perpetrators are unusually successful in evading detection, or that the police organization of our city is defective.

Detection of a Burglar.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a young mulatto named Louis Bell, a resident of Allegheny, was detected while in the act of robbing the jewelry store of Mr. Wm. T. Wiley, No. 6 Wylie street. It appears that Bell effected an entrance into the cellar of the building by lowering himself through the coal vault. He then ascended to the store room above through a trap door, the bolt of which he succeeded in forcing quished the gas light, and proceeded to examine the stock in a very deliberate manner. His operations, however, awakened a young man sleeping in a room in the rear of the store, who made immediate preparations to capture the thief. Having first barricaded all the modes of exit in the rear of the house, the young man proceeded to the Mayor's office and notified Captain Reed of the occurrence. Officer Lowe, who happened to be at the office, took charge of the police force on the way to the store, assisted the assistance of watchmen McGrady and McMullin. Upon their arrival they discovered, by attempting to effect his escape through the vault, when they seized him and conveyed him to the lockup. He was then searched by the officers and a valuable gold watch found in his possession. Bell had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, when he stated that the watch belonged to his wife. The Mayor, however, declined to believe the assertion, and took possession of it, and committed Bell to jail for trial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, Jr., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. RYAN, (Stock and Real Estate Broker. Secretary.

Stocks Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 4, 1866, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	108 60	.....
United States 5-20s, old	103 50	.....
United States 7-30s	96 12½	.....
United States 10 60s	91 50	.....
United States Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	1 40	100 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. Scrom		89 25
Connellsville Railroad 6's		88 00
Butler County 6's		15 00
Allegheny Insurance	15 00	25 00
Monongahela Insurance Co		47 50
Monongahela Bridge Co		29 00
Allegheny Valley R. R		15 00
Connellsville Interest	9 50	.....
Citizens' National Bank	85 00	.....
Exchange National Bank	84 50	.....
Fourth National Bank		115 50
Iron City National Bank	79 50	.....
People's National Bank	101 00	.....
Columbia Oil Company	24 50	25 00
Cherry Run Central		25

SALES.

17 Exchange National Bank.....85 50
Gold at 11 a. m.....142

THURSDAY, January 4—P. M.

The local stock markets is dull and few transactions occur. The principal inquiry is now for bank stocks. The statements just published show them to be in good condition, and able to divide handsome dividends. We will present our usual abstract of their condition as soon as all the statements appear.

—Allegheny Insurance was inquired for at 15, which is an indication that their loss by the defalcation of their Secretary is not so heavy as was anticipated. Not having seen any published statements of this company, we are unprepared to say how far it would be affected by such a loss as is rumored it has sustained.

—Columbia oil stock is not as plenty at 25 as was the case a day or two since. Some lots have been withdrawn from the market; and others which the necessities of holders compelled a sale of have gone into the hands of parties who will retain the stock for the large dividends it will yield.

—In Philadelphia Ocean oil stock dropped down to 18, and Dalrell advanced to 2 3-16. Mahanoy coal fell off a fraction.

—There was a decline also of United States at the New York board to 22½—the result, it is said, of a heavy bear movement.

—The landing of $678,297 in California gold at New York by the steamship Pacific, on Sunday, makes the total receipts of treasure from the Pacific coast for the year four millions, or nearly as much as the aggregate receipts during the two previous years.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, held in Richmond, December 28, 1865, it was resolved that notice be given to the public that they will redeem all the notes of the Farmers' Bank at the rates of thirty cents in coin, or the equivalent in currency, or advance twenty cents per dollar in coin, on presentation at the counter of the bank. The notes are declared to be receivable in addition to the above rate of payment, and the bank will receive and made available from the assets of the bank for distribution when the same may be brought to a close. We could never understand, says the Fredericksburg *Herald*, why the public has been "kept in the dark" in regard to the financial condition of the old banks. There is a screw loose" in some quarter, and some parties must have realized largely by the loose screw. The issues of the Farmers' Bank have rated as low as twenty cents currency, and now we have thirty cents per dollar in gold. About twenty was also the rate of the issues of the bank of Virginia, until one morning the public found it announced that another bank was redeeming them at twenty-five cents per dollar in gold.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$14,695,150	$14,695,150	No change
Loans	45,630,301	45,941,091	Inc. $290,790
Specie	2,741,149	2,741,149	No change
Legal Tenders	16,656,740	17,181,220	Inc. 524,480
Deposits	34,117,139	35,341,364	Inc. 1,224,824
Circulation	7,169,281	7,226,309	Inc. 57,028

The bank movement the past week shows an increase in all the items except that of specie, which is something lower. The exhibit, as a general thing, is remarkably full and well controlled for one of January. Mr. Wamelink's baton, more familiarly known as "Why do the nations so furiously rage together," &c., was a fine performance, which does him great credit. Mr. Abel's tenor solos ranked next to Mr. Apfelbaum, and acquitted himself admirably. The closing air "If God be for us," &c., by Miss Richards, was grandly and exquisitely given.

Taken as a whole, it would be difficult to find a better disciplined, more able and thoroughly musical association than that which sung the "Messiah" last evening. We anticipate still greater triumphs for them in the future, and congratulate them upon the success they have already achieved.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Benney, Bellstein, English, Fahbaubr, Hanna, Hall, Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Patterson, Wm. Smith and President Drum.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. M'Gonnigle, the Clerk, and approved.

Mr. English, from the Committee on Sanitary Measures, stated that the Councils were not empowered to create a Board of Health, and moved that the action of the last meeting be rescinded, and the matter referred back to the committee, with instructions to secure the necessary legislation. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Markets, embracing the reports of the Weighmasters and Clerk of Markets for the month of December, as follows:

John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales.....$206 01
Wm. F. Anderson, Second Ward Scales.....255 26
Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets.....417 45

Total.....$1,118 72

The committee also submitted an ordinance regulating the compensation of the City Weighmasters. The report was received, and the ordinance laid over on a second reading.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution providing for the erection of a building to the slopes at the tunnel under the railway crossing on Liberty street, which was adopted.

Mr. Hall presented the annual report of the City Solicitor, which was accepted, and that portion relating to the West Pennsylvania Railroad referred to a committee of five. No action in Select Council.

On motion adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Atwell, Irwin, Myler, McBrier, Geo. S. Riddle, Smith, Thomas and President Marshall.

The minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Chairman submitted a copy of a proposed act of Assembly entitled "An act authorizing the Controller of the city of Allegheny to administer oaths, etc." The proposed act was read and adopted. It authorizes the Controller to administer oaths to all persons presenting claims against the city, as to the correctness of their claim.

A communication was received from Mr. A. Leggate, Secretary of the Allegheny Library Association, thanking Councils for a gratuitous supply of fuel.

Mr. Atwell presented the report of the City Controller, showing the indebtedness of the city aggregate to $4,081 23, which were recommended for payment.

The Controller directed the attention of Councils to the fact that he experiences considerable difficulty in getting bills against the city properly certified to, and that he had requested the City Solicitor to prepare the draft of an act authorizing the Controller to administer oaths or affirmations to all persons presenting claims against the city. He also recommends a change of section ninth of the ordinance creating the office of Controller, so that no warrant be issued except upon his certificate. The report was accepted.

Mr. McBrier presented an ordinance providing that no warrants shall hereafter be issued except upon the certificate of the Controller, which was adopted.

Mr. McBrier presented the report of the Water Committee, with resolutions to pay Mr. A. Davis, City Assessor, sixty dollars for extra services, and to refer bill of J. Kirkpatrick & Bro. to Controller for examination. The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution exonerating the Weighmasters from the deductions withheld from the City treasury, under a misapprehension of the provisions of the new city code. The motion was adopted.

Select Council adjourned until Thursday evening next, when the report of the City Solicitor will be taken up and considered.

INCENDIARISM.—A farmer residing in Butle county, arrived in this city on Wednesday with a load of corn husks, which he placed in the yard attached to the Red Lion Hotel, on St. Clair street, and proceeded to feed his horses, leaving the watchman at the hotel discovered that the husks were on fire, and promptly gave the alarm. The wagon was then found to be in close proximity to the stable, but was removed into the centre of the yard, where it, together with its contents, was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS.—The members elect of the Select and Common Councils will meet at their respective chambers this morning at ten o'clock for the purpose of effecting an organization. The oath of office will also be administered to Mr. McCarthy, the Mayor elect, but he will not assume the duties until the first of February.

VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association announce that Mr. George Vandenhoff, the distinguished reader, will give two evening readings under their auspices at Lafayette Hall, commencing on Wednesday evening next. The subjects are announced in a card elsewhere.

AN INVALUABLE DENTIFRICE.—Handsome teeth is a desideratum with every person of taste, and those who have regard for beauty. The laws of health also make it obligatory upon those who would enjoy its blessings that care should be taken with the teeth. Every person with a good set of teeth may, by a little care and attention, preserve their beauty and utility throughout life. Bad teeth in men is deplorable enough, but in women it is unendurable. There are numerous dentifrices to be had, the use of which will clean and preserve the beauty of teeth, but there is none that enjoys the excellent reputation of the Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice. This admirable preparation, which may be had at all drug stores, is composed principally of the flour of shells, with aromatic and other materials, and is now an indispensable article in the toilet. Thousands of testimonials from dentists, physicians, chemists and prominent citizens attest its excellence, and all unite in saying that there is nothing more pleasant, harmless, effectual and desirable than the Odonto. It has passed into a proverb that "in order to preserve the soundness and beauty of the teeth, and the purity of the breath, the Arabs continually chew Mastic; the Turks, Sakkes; the Persians use Konderium, and the Americans the Odonto."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 5, 1866.

Business since our last has presented no feature worthy of particular notice. The demand for the leading articles being on a limited scale. The weather has undergone another change. We have the real winter article without adulteration. How long this will continue is uncertain. Reports from the rivers are falling steadily, and if the present weather continues, navigation will soon be suspended. Ice is forming rapidly in the Allegheny. Boats on the Ohio stream will hardly venture out before the weather moderates. Boats on the Monongahela river make their trips with regularity. Freights, however, to all points are scarce. Boats have to wait some time before they can secure a sufficient freight to justify them in departing. The Bayard left on time for Parkersburg, with a moderate trip. The Julia No. 2 will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M. on Saturday. The punctual packet Golden Era made her appearance after a long absence. She will return to Portsmouth at 4 P. M. this day. The Keystone is laid over on account of low water. Will soon to leave for that place. The Pine Grove is off today for Cincinnati. The Columbia came in from Cincinnati. She has been absent since last spring. The Citizen is receiving for New Orleans, and expects to leave this afternoon. The Armadillo will follow and load in turn. The Armenia will be the first boat for St. Louis. The Nevada will follow. The new steamer Luella is loading for Nashville and Burkesville, the great Kentucky oil regions. She will have dispatch, and will go through. A number of boats are due and will arrive in a few days. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER.—We have no large sales to record. The supply on hand is not large, but sufficient to supply the wants of the market. The demand was only moderate. Buyers take hold sparingly. Sales in packages assorted, at 30@33@36c.

EGGS.—Were in fair demand. The supply about keeping pace with the wants of the trade. Sales were 12 bbls at 30c. 30@35c.

POULTRY.—Is in demand, generally speaking, are holding back. The present figures don't appear to suit them. The turnpikers at the Central Yards were $2 25@2 75 for fair descriptions. Picked hogs sold above those figures. Prices for the latter are entirely nominal. Sales were at slaughter on Eastern account.

GROCERIES.—The market has been inactive for some days. Prices for most descriptions have declined a shade. Dealers, however, take hold sparingly, at the following figures: Coffee, 30c. Sugars—Crushed, 20@20½c; clarified, 19c. Molasses—Sales prime Bargoda, at 80c; Cuba, 75c; New Orleans, 1 hhd at 1.10; Sugar—Sales Cuba, good, at 13c; prime, 14@15c; fair to good refining, 12½@13c; New Orleans, 1 hhd fine, at 90c; finest, $1 30@1 50; choice, $1 75. Oolong Tea—Sales of fine quality, choice, regular, $1 30@1 40; fine, $1 50@1 60; choice, $1 70@1 80. Japan, uncolored, 1 hhd at 90c; 1 chest at 1.00; Sugar, uncolored, 1 hhd at 1.00; refined Sugar—Crushed, 20c; powdered and granulated, 19½c; standard A coffee, 18½c; B do, 18c; extra C, 17c; P. R.

BACON.—Is in moderate demand for home purposes. The supplies are on the increase, but sufficient for present wants. The sales were Shoulders, 15½c; sides, 19½c; sugar-cured hams, 26@27c; P. R. hams, 24c; Bacon do, 25c. Prices are irregular.

LARD.—Is in demand. Prices in this city is held at 20@22c. Country lots sold at various prices, ranging from 19@20½c.

DRIED BEEF.—The market was steady but prices were unchanged. Sales in a regular way at 23c.

LARD OIL.—Prices have been uniform for some time. Sales 35 bbls No. 1 at $2 00; 8 gallon.

TALLOW.—The market unchanged. Sales 160 bbls at $2 25 barrel.

CRANBERRIES.—The market continues to be fairly supplied with sales of 12 bbls at—common, $14; cultivated, $16@18 bbl.

POTATOES.—The market contains a fair supply of the various descriptions, with a good demand. Sales 70 bbls peach blows, at $3 00; 2 bbls seconds, at 1.50; 1 bbl Mercers.

BUTTER.—The market presents no feature worthy of particular attention, and purchasers confine their operations to filling up their stocks to meet immediate wants. On the other hand holders were firm, and not at all anxious to force business. The rates were unchanged as follows: Extra family winter wheat, $10 25@10 50 60 lb bbl; spring wheat, $9 50@9 75 barrel. The sales reported in lots amount to some 350 bbls.

CHEESE.—We have no change to notice as regards prices or demand. The sales were for home purposes at—Goshen, 26@28c; and Hamburg at about the same.

APPLES.—The stock on hand has been materially reduced during the holidays; hence the market is firm. We note sales of 150 bbls at $3 75@4 00.

ASHES.—The market remains firm, with a good demand. Sales of refined Soda at 9c; Sugar at 10 tons common at 8½c. Pearls—sales 6 tons at 12c.

GRAIN.—The wagon trade has been inactive for some time, the sales made being on a small scale, to meet the wants of city trade. Rye is again in favor. Sales 1,200 bushels, delivered, at 90c. Corn—sales of 600 bushel shelled, on the wharf, at 65c, and two cars ear at 60c. Oats—sales of one car at 45c; sales of 500 bushels from store, at 67½@68c. Wheat—sales five cars prime Red, at the Elevator, at $2 25, and two do white, $2 05 and 1 do at $2 10. The storage was paid by seller. Barley—We did not learn of any transactions.

FEED—Sales 1 car clopped Feed at $1 40 ₱ cwt.

LUMBER—We report sales of 1 car load common at $28 ₱ M.

SALT—Sales 4 tons balcd, on the wharf, at $19; sales of 15 tons/s at the scales at $17@20.

SALT—Market steady; sales 50 bbls No 1 at $2 25, delivered.

Hogs at Cincinnati.

January 3.—Hogs—The market rather quiet today, though the drovers manifested no anxiety to sell, and prices were maintained, though concessions would be necessary before the packers can be induced to take hold freely. We quote them $12 00@12 25 net, and $9 50@10 00 gross. The light to heavy average, for receipts since Monday, day foot up nearly 12,000 head, though a portion of the arrivals were put in on contracts, and the offerings were comparatively light. The sales, so far as made public, were:

490 head heavy	$12 25
97 head averaging 230	12 00
400 head averaging 252	12 00
222 head heavy	12 20
168 head averaging 200	11 75
190 head averaging 200	12 25
110 head averaging 240	12 00

The editor of the *Price Current* has kindly furnished us with an advance slip, from which we take the following items:

The receipts for the week and season were as follows:

By railways	30,362
By river	2,000
From Kentucky	400
Driven in	108
Slaughtered at Plainville—two weeks	4,000
Total for the week	34,395
Previously reported	153,931
Total for the season	228,899

The receipts thus given last season were greater than for the present season, as shown by the subjoined table, which we have carefully compiled:

	No. packed.
1864-5	228,899
1863-4	370,623
1862-3	608,457
1861-2	671,467
1860-1	433,799
1859-60	344,512
1858-9	362,822
1857-8	466,027
1856-7	344,512
1855-6	405,396
1854-5	305,776

Hogs at Louisville.

January 1.—The market has been buoyant during the entire week, and prices have advanced materially. Opening yesterday $9 60@9 75 gross, and $11 25@12 00 net, the latter quotation being for choice lots. The following exhibit will give about the number of hogs killed in this market up to this evening; also the number in pens, viz:

	Killed.	In Pens.
A. S. White & Co	13,000	1,000
Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co	13,100	900
Messrs. Hamilton & Co	12,000	1,000
F. Leib, Esq	8,750	.....
Messrs. Owsley & Co	6,000	800
Total	52,850	2,700

Messrs. Ricketts & Co., Jeffersonville, have killed up to this evening about 2,000 head, and will kill about 500 head per day during the season.

Mr. McDonald, of New Albany, had killed, up to last evening, about 3,000 head. It is fair to estimate that the number slaughtered around the falls, so far this season, is about 60,000 head. The season is likely to be more active operations commenced is quite up to the expectations of packers, and it is believed the number slaughtered will be nearly double that of the close of next week, which will be about as long as active operators will continue in the market.—*Democrat.*

New York Iron Market.

January 3.—Iron—Pig remains very quiet, notwithstanding the unusual light supply. Scotch pig has been brought 82; and small lots No. 1 Scotch at the same price. There is nothing from store, no change in prices, and there are no sales of invoices.

Stock January 1—	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Scotch Pig	tons 5,000	2,200	6,000	200

Comparative Exhibit of the New York Market.

FRIDAY, January 5, 1866.

Ashes continue inactive and depressed. Pots, $9@$ 25. Pearls, $10 50@10 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Comparative Prices in New York at the close of

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs	$6 37½@6 50	$11 50@—	@ 9 00@ 9 25
Pearl	7 75@8 00	12 00@—	10 50@10 75

Coffee has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after to day. Prices have favored buyers. We quote Java at 32@33c; Rio at 24½@25c; Laguayra at 21@22½c; Rio at 17½@20c; Native Ceylon at 24 @28c. Prices of Domingo at 19¼@19½c, cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

Prices of Coffee in New York at the close of

Currency.	1862. Currency.	1864. Currency.	1865. Gold.
Java, ₱ lb	33@35c.	40@41c.	30@32c.
Rio, ₱ lb	27@30½c.	29@34½c.	41½@43c.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
				Gold.
Shirtings, Brown ₱ yard	38c@35c		25c	@32½c
Shirtings, Bleached, ₱ yard	40c@45c		25c	@34c
Sheetings, Brown, ₱ yard	40c@45c		25c	@35c
Cotton Jeans ₱ yard	38c@50c		32½c	@40c
Alleghany, ₱ yard	30c@35c		25c	@30c
Canton Flannels, ₱ yard	35c@75c		32½c	@50c

Hides—Have been in demand at steady prices. Prices of Hides in New York at the close of

	1864. Currency.	1865. Gold.
Buenos Ayres ₱ lb	34c@36c	17c @18c
Rio Grande, ₱ lb	32@33c	16½c @17c

Hops have been in limited demand, but firm, at 25c@35c for new, and 10c@45c, for one year old, ₱ lb. Prices of Hops in New at the close of

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
New, ₱ lb	16c@25c	22c@30c	30c@32½c	25c@30c

Leather—Sole has been in request at steady prices. Prices of Sole Leather in New York at close of

	1864.	1865.
Oak, light and medium ₱ lb	48c@54c	34c@44c
Hemlock, light and medium ₱ lb	38c@42c	32c@38c

Metals—Have been quiet since our last at essentially unchanged rates.

Prices of Metals in New York at the close of

	1864.	1865.
Copper, ref'ing ₱ lb	48½c@49c	41½c@42c
Iron, Eng. bar, ₱ ton	65 00@85 00	100 00@125 00
Iron, Scotch pig, ₱ ton	45 00@50 00	90 00@100 00
Iron, Sh't, Eng. ₱ lb	10 @—	12½@—
Iron, Eng. ₱ lb	10 @—	7½@—
Iron, Sh't, Am. ₱ lb	14 50@—	9 75@—
Spelter, Am. ₱ lb	15½@—	10½@—
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb	72 @—	28½@—
Tin, Straits, ₱ lb	72 @—	62½@—
Tin plates, ₱ box	19 50 @—	12 50 @—
Lead, Pig, ₱ lb	10 @—	14½@—

*Gold price.

Prices of Petroleum in New York at the close of

	1864.	1865.
Crude, ₱ gallon	50c @—	41c@41½c
Refined: in bond ₱ gallon	90c @97½c	82c@83c
Refined: tax paid, ₱ gallon	1.45@1.60c	82c@83c

Rice—Is quiet, but steady.

Prices of Rice in New York at the close of

	1864.	1865.
Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs	Nominal	@12 00@13 50
East India	@12@13 75	9 25@10 25

Sugars—Have been in very moderate request at declining prices. Sales have been confined to 214 hhds, including Cuba, &c., at 10@12½c, and 336 boxes Havana, part at 10½@12½c ₱ lb. We quote fair to good grocery Sugars at 12@12½c; fair to good refining 12 at 11½@11¾c ₱ lb. Refined sugars continue inactive at 18@18½c ₱ lb.

Prices of Sugars in New York at the close of

	1864.	1865.
Cuba ₱ lb	12½@—	10½@11½c
New Orleans, ₱ lb	13½@—	— @—
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	13½@—	12½@—
Refined Sugars, ₱ lb	24 @25c	14 @18½c

Tobacco has been quiet, but steady in price. Prices of tobacco in New York at the close of

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Kentucky, ₱ lb	14@20c	20@—	20@—
Cuba, ₱ lb	25@27c	65 @$1 50	30@1 25

The sales of Whisky since our last were 120 bbls, in lots, at 32@33c ₱ gallon. Prices of Whisky in New York at the close of

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Domestic, ₱ gallon	40@50c	$2 05@2 20	$2 27@2 35

Wool has been dull and heavy to-day. Prices of Domestic wool in New York at the close of

	1862.	1864.	1865.
American Fleece, ₱ lb	67 @85c	90@$1 12½	50@90c
American Pulled, ₱ lb	45@74c	70@$1 07	40@75c

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, January 4.

STOCKS.

Railway speculations opened with increased firmness at the early session of the open board, and there